







Selections from the Records of the Madras Government,

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No. XII.  
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ANNUAL REPORT

ON

CIVIL DISPENSARIES,  
  
FOR 1867.

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*PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.*  
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1869.





No. 232.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL,  
INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.  
FORT ST. GEORGE, 10th July 1868.

From

W. MACKENZIE, ESQ., M.D.,  
*Inspector General, Indian Medical Department,*  
*Fort Saint George,*

To

THE HONORABLE R. S. ELLIS, C.E.,  
*Chief Secretary to Government, Public Department,*  
*Fort Saint George.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, herewith, the Returns of sick treated in the various Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of this Presidency, during the year 1867.

2. These Returns, and the Reports accompanying them, indicate that the public health, during the year under review, was on the whole satisfactory; contrasting very favorably with that of the year preceding it: and the necessities of life were, in most parts of the country, plentiful and cheap.

3. The only epidemic diseases extensively prevalent during the year, were malarious fevers and small-pox: the former most severely in the Northern Districts, the Bellary Collectorate, and throughout the whole of South Canara; the latter more or less over the whole Presidency, but in its most virulent form in the Malabar District, where it caused great mortality.

4. There was no general outbreak of Cholera during the year. It made its appearance from time to time in various parts of the country; but nowhere prevailed to any great extent; and was, for the most part, of a remarkably mild type, and unusually amenable to treatment.

5. The accompanying Returns shew a decrease of 1,325 in the total number of in-patients treated in Civil Hospitals and Dispen-

safries in 1867, as compared with 1866. In the total of out-patients, there is an increase of 2,032; and in that of all classes of patients, an increase of 707.

The actual numbers treated during the year were:—

In-patients.....	15,957
Out-patients.....	2,59,274

Total..... 2,75,231

6. As regards the decrease of in-patients, it appears, on analyzing the tables, that 285 of the total is owing to a falling off in the admissions to the Civil Institutions at the Presidency town, and that 1,040 represents the decrease in the number treated in Provincial Dispensaries. In both cases the decrease may, perhaps, fairly be attributed to the favorable character of the seasons generally throughout the year, and to the consequent comparative immunity of the population from disease of a serious kind; although, as regards Mofussil Dispensaries, which are self-supporting, it may possibly be in part owing to the embarrassed state of the funds of some of these Institutions.

7. It here becomes necessary for me to correct an error which I regret to find has been discovered in paragraph 5 of my letter No. 197 of 20th May 1867, accompanying the Returns of sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries of this Presidency during the year 1866.

8. It is there stated that at the Presidency town the number of in-patients had increased from 6,938 in 1865 to 9,373 in 1866; while in the Provincial Dispensaries it had fallen from 8,429 to 7,909. It is found, however, that by some mistake the totals underlined have been transposed, and that 9,373 represents the number of in-patients treated in *Provincial* Dispensaries, and 7,909 that of those treated in the *Presidency* Civil Hospitals in 1866. The real increase, therefore, in the number treated in the latter Institutions during that year was not nearly half what it is made to appear; while, as regards Provincial Dispensaries there was, instead of a falling off, an increase of nearly a thousand over the previous year.

9. As regards the cost of the Presidency Hospitals, the following table shows an increase of Rupees 25,235-8-9 for 1867 over the year previous.



10. On analyzing the several items of expenditure, it appears that a very large proportion of this increase, (nearly 10,000 Rupees) occurs under the head of "Medical Officers' salaries;" and is owing to the revised scale of pay for the Medical Department generally, introduced in April 1867.

11. The increase in the cost of "dieting the sick," and of "wines and spirits" is attributed to the circumstance that the year 1867 succeeded a year of great scarcity and depression; and that consequently the great majority of patients seeking relief were in a highly anæmic condition, remained longer under treatment, and required better nourishment and a larger amount of stimulants than under ordinary circumstances.

12. It is to be observed also that in some Hospitals, although the actual number treated during the year as in-patients may have been little more, or even somewhat less, than in 1866, yet the "average daily sick" was, from the cause stated in last paragraph, greater. Thus, to take the instance of the largest of these Institutions, the General Hospital; while the total number of in-patients treated in 1867 was only 48 more than in the year previous, the average daily sick was:—

Of Europeans  $99\frac{1}{2}$ , against  $92\frac{3}{4}$  in 1866, and of Natives  $102\frac{1}{2}$ , against  $94\frac{3}{4}$  in 1866, being  $6\frac{3}{4}$  Europeans and  $7\frac{3}{4}$  Natives per day more throughout the year 1867 than there were in 1866.

13. In the Eye Infirmary, the increase shewn under the head of "wines and spirits" is *apparent* only, and arises from the cost of arrack for Native patients having been placed under that head last year, whereas in 1866, it was shewn under the head of "other charges." When this discrepancy is rectified, it appears that the cost of in-patients for diets and wines, &c., in this Hospital, was really less in 1867 than in 1866, the average daily sick during both years being almost the same.

14. The total increase of Rupees 1,557, under the head of "European medicines," is sufficiently accounted for by the increase of 29,338 in the number of out-patients treated at the Presidency Civil Hospitals during the year.

15. With regard to the Civil Dispensaries in the Mofussil, the funded capital, which amounted to Rupees 3,42,203-10-6 on the 31st December 1866, had risen to Rupees 4,10,503-15-2 at the close of 1867; shewing an increase of Rupees 68,300-4-8.

16. The total capital, inclusive of cash balances uninvested, had

increased from Rupees 3,92,998-2-2 to Rupees 4,10,503-15-2; giving a total net increase of Rupees 47,238-7-10.

17. The European donations and subscriptions during the year, amounted to Rupees 15,683, and those from Natives to Rupees 69,880; giving an increase on the former of Rupees 3,318, and on the latter of Rupees 20,740.

18. Notwithstanding this improvement, the financial condition of these Dispensaries generally is by no means all that could be desired. So much difficulty is experienced in collecting donations and subscriptions promised by Natives, that until a Dispensary is quite independent of these, and its requirements are sufficiently met by the interest of funded capital, it cannot be considered in a thoroughly satisfactory state as regards income; and only a few are as yet in this condition, though the principle is now very generally recognized, and efforts are being made in several places to carry it into effect.

Anantipoor, Calicut, Chingleput, Conjeveram, Cumbum, Ghooty, Guntoor, Kamptee, Manargooty, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Rajahmundry, Salem, Secunderabad, Tellicherry, and Vellore.

19. All the Dispensaries noted in the margin are reported as having been, during the year under review, more or less in difficulties from the insufficiency of their funds.

20. At Kamptee and Salem, and, within the last few weeks, at Conjeveram also, the Municipal authorities have come to the assistance of the Dispensaries, which, without this aid, could not, seemingly, have been much longer kept open.

21. At Anantipoor, it is stated, that no donations and subscriptions have been received since 1864; and at Guntoor, the Dispensary was reported by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Northern Division, in November 1867, to be in such a lamentable condition in reference to its pecuniary resources, that Government, on the 8th January 1868, directed that, unless the inhabitants should shew themselves prepared to give the necessary assistance for its maintenance, it should be closed at the end of six months from that date.

Proceedings of Government,  
Public Department, No. 15 of  
7th January 1868.

22. This order has had the effect of calling forth contributions which have relieved the Dispensary of its immediate embarrassments; and the Zillah Surgeon expresses a hope that such further aid will shortly be obtained as will prevent the recurrence of the

Proceedings of Government,  
Public Department, No. 822 of  
8th July 1868.

apprehensions recently felt regarding its pecuniary stability ; but it is evident that when pressure of this kind is requisite, no Institution can be considered as otherwise than in a very unsatisfactory state.

23. Eight new Dispensaries were opened during the year, viz., at Adonie, Chellumbrum, Hospett, Kimedy (Estate Dispensary), Myaveram, Ongole (for out-patients only), Ramnad (Estate Dispensary), and Sheally.

24. The Government contribution to Mofussil Dispensaries increased from Rupees 69,032 in 1866 to Rupees 79,435 in 1867 ; being a difference of Rupees 10,405. A large proportion of this, however, (Rupees 6,816) is due to the increase in the pay of Medical Officers ; and the remainder is almost wholly accounted for by the opening of the eight new Institutions mentioned above.

25. The following tables will show the financial position of the several Institutions ; the number of patients treated during the year 1867, contrasted with previous years ; and also the admissions of in and out-patients, arranged in four classes, or castes, at the various Dispensaries.







*Comparative Table of the Sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, shewing the annual average treated for 10 years, and that for 1866 and 1867, also the Increase and Decrease in 1867.*

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.				Annual average treated from 1856 to 1865.	Treated in 1866.	Treated in 1867.	Increase over 1866.	Decrease under 1866.
Adonie ...	...	...	...	In-patients. ...	...	...	...	...
				Out do. ...	...	1,373	1,373	...
Anantapoor ...	...	...	...	In do. ...	...	...	...	...
				Out do. ...	201	483	282	...
Bellary ...	...	...	...	In do. 186	228	200	...	28
				Out do. 3,763	5,464	5,814	350	...
Berhampore ...	...	...	...	In do. 106	144	202	58	...
				Out do. 1,965	2,157	1,923	...	234
Calicut ...	...	...	...	In do. 349	326	308	...	18
				Out do. 5,707	3,496	4,003	507	...
Do. Leper and Small-Pox Hospital...				In do. 9	140	110	...	30
				Out do. ...	...	...	...	...
Chicacole...	...	...	...	In do. 217	176	146	...	30
				Out do. 3,898	4,777	3,881	...	896
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	In do. 173	130	75	...	55
				Out do. 8,914	5,460	3,124	...	2,336
Chittoor ...	...	...	...	In do. 189	133	176	43	...
				Out do. 6,716	6,235	10,091	3,856	...
Cocanada ...	...	...	...	In do. 176	182	126	...	56
				Out do. 1,697	2,485	2,250	...	235
Do. Seamen's Hospital	...	...	...	In do. 50	58	40	...	18
				Out do. ...	...	...	...	...

*Comparative Table of the Sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, &c.—(continued.)*

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.		Annual average treated from 1856 to 1865.	Treated in 1866.	Treated in 1867.	Increase over 1866.	Decrease under 1866.
Cochin ...	{ In-patients. Out do.	425	487	339	...	148
	{ In do.	5,605	4,404	3,997	...	407
Coimbatore	{ Out do.	259	124	111	...	13
	{ In do.	5,875	4,842	5,869	1,027	...
Combaconum ...	{ Out do.	260	277	179	...	98
	{ In do.	3,011	2,707	3,143	486	...
Conjeveram	{ Out do.	62	31	36	5	...
	{ In do.	4,946	2,484	2,292	...	192
Coonoor	{ Out do.	144	380	190	...	190
	{ In do.	1,524	2,028	1,653	...	375
Cuddalore	{ Out do.	300	218	197	...	21
	{ In do.	19,756	8,075	8,809	734	...
Do. Old Town	{ Out do.	96	143	87	...	56
	{ In do.	8,130	8,988	5,669	...	3,319
Cuddapah	{ Out do.	250	368	384	16	...
	{ In do.	4,008	5,050	6,636	1,586	...
Cumbum	{ Out do.	...	...	5	5	...
	{ In do.	...	2,658	2,642	...	16
Ghooty ...	{ Out do.	42	109	112	3	...
	{ In do.	1,779	1,417	1,648	231	...
Goodaloor	{ Out do.	10	263	290	27	...
	{ In do.	168	5,337	5,312	...	25

Guntoor ...	...	...	220	116	94	...	212	22
	{ In }	{ Out }	2,613	1,983	2,195	...	10	...
Hospett	...	...	...	...	10	724	...	...
	{ In }	{ Out }	...	...	724	...	724	...
Kamptee..	...	...	312	285	239	...	198	46
	{ In }	{ Out }	2,476	6,575	6,773	...	38	...
	{ In }	{ Out }	...	...	38	2,454	...	...
Kimedy	...	...	...	...	2,454	8	...	...
	{ In }	{ Out }	141	115	123	...	...	1,309
Kurnool ...	...	...	9,571	11,627	10,318	...	...	...
	{ In }	{ Out }	...	...	...	...	...	150
	{ In }	{ Out }	10,561	7,396	7,246	...	...	...
Black Town, (North Side)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ In }	{ Out }	12,027	9,303	10,524	...	1,221	...
Do. (West Side)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ In }	{ Out }	...	...	...	...	...	6,741
Chintadrepettah	...	...	11,403	6,741	...	...	49	...
	{ In }	{ Out }	389	103	152	...	1,458	...
Lying-in Hospital	...	...	6,026	9,226	10,684	...	...	28
	{ In }	{ Out }	730	524	496	...	...	250
Triplicane	...	...	17,330	15,043	14,793	...	69	...
	{ In }	{ Out }	647	372	441	...	75	...
Vepery	...	...	9,847	6,192	6,267	...	59	...
	{ In }	{ Out }	688	306	266	...	68	40
Eye Infirmary	...	...	1,848	1,798	1,857	...	...	...
	{ In }	{ Out }	272	399	467	...	48	...
Female Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,448	...
General Hospital	...	...	1,652	2,820	2,868	...	...	...
	{ In }	{ Out }	2,767	3,787	5,235	...	...	25
Leprosy Hospital	...	...	177	196	171	...	...	...
	{ In }	{ Out }	...	...	...	...	...	...

Madras.

*Comparative Table of the Sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, &c.—(continued.)*

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.		Annual average treated from 1856 to 1865.	Treated in 1866.	Treated in 1867.	Increase over 1866.	Decrease under 1866.
Madras. Civil Institutions.	( Lunatic Asylum ...	79	97	156	59	...
	( { Out do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	( { In do. ...	1,292	1,219	1,135	...	84
	( { Out do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	( { In do. ...	392	219	235	16	...
	( { Out do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	( { In do. ...	1,268	1,654	1,237	...	417
	( { Out do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	( { In do. ...	473	410	301	...	109
	( { Out do. ...	7,257	8,473	9,394	921	...
Madura ...	( { In do. ...	301	284	239	...	45
Manargoody ...	( { Out do. ...	8,937	7,668	5,979	...	1,689
Mangalore	( { In do. ...	193	137	139	2	...
	( { Out do. ...	4,238	2,706	3,407	701	...
Masulipatam ...	( { In do. ...	150	93	143	50	...
	( { Out do. ...	5,276	2,606	2,940	334	...
Mercara ...	( { In do. ...	104	278	183	...	95
	( { Out do. ...	...	5,321	4,969	...	352
Mayaveram ...	( { In do. ...	...	...	...	...	...
	( { Out do. ...	...	...	503	503	...
Negapatam ..	( { In do. ...	152	177	192	15	...
	( { Out do. ...	1,179	3,601	4,171	570	...

Nellore	...	...	{ In	433	299	322	23	...
			{ Out	4,316	3,301	4,327	1,026	...
Do. Branch	...	...	{ In	...	...	...	...	8
			{ Out	4,294	5,391	5,383	...	...
Ongole	...	...	{ In	...	...	...	...	...
			{ Out	...	...	...	355	...
Ootacamund	...	...	{ In	417	276	223	...	43
			{ Out	3,237	4,374	4,145	...	229
Do. Lawrence Asylum	...	...	{ In	...	91	76	...	15
			{ Out	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah	...	...	{ In	188	283	338	55	...
			{ Out	1,568	1,776	1,812	36	...
Pallipott Lazaretto	...	...	{ In	31	46	46	...	...
			{ Out	...	...	...	...	...
Palghant	...	...	{ In	79	59	56	...	3
			{ Out	2,466	1,570	779	...	791
Pollachy	...	...	{ In	295	223	243	20	...
			{ Out	4,918	2,126	2,986	860	...
Rannad	...	...	{ In	...	...	52	52	...
			{ Out	...	...	1,811	1,811	...
Rajahmundry	...	...	{ In	417	213	187	...	26
			{ Out	2,594	3,032	4,168	1,136	...
Raneepett	...	...	{ In	165	173	276	103	...
			{ Out	2,710	3,539	3,160	...	379
Salem	...	...	{ In	194	260	167	...	93
			{ Out	3,823	4,143	3,881	...	262
Secunderabad	...	...	{ In	539	336	260	...	76
			{ Out	3,506	3,975	4,055	.80	...
Sheally	...	...	{ In	...	...	...	...	...
			{ Out	...	...	450	450	...

*Comparative Table of the Sick treated in the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, &c.—(concluded.)*

CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.		Annual average treated from 1856 to 1865.	Treated in 1866.	Treated in 1867.	Increase over 1866.	Decrease under 1866.
Suttemungalum	... { In-patients. Out do.	...	...	...	...	...
Tellicherry	... { In do. Out do.	85 2,851	140 3,763	160 4,450	20 687	...
Tinnevely	... { In do. Out do.	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	... { In do. Out do.	4,828 249	2,336 334	2,008 182	...	328 152
Trichinopoly	... { In do. Out do.	4,165 374	3,985 130	3,818 229	...	167
Do Branch	... { In do. Out do.	15,829 62	7,089 52	7,827	49 738	...
Vellore	... { In do. Out do.	6,911 202	5,270 231	1,170 254	...	52 4,100
Vizagapatam	... { In do. Out do.	5,499 309	5,146 365	5,063 238	23	...
		7,111	8,115	6,616	...	1,499
Total... { In-Patients ... Out-Patients		16,974 280,884	17,282 257,242	15,957 259,309	934 28,439	2,259 26,372
General Total...		297,818	274,524	275,266	29,373	28,631
				Net Increase...	742	

## APPENDIX.

### ADONIE.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Dresser S. R. JEEYAROOSAWMY GAROO.

“ The Civil Dispensary at Adonie has been a little less than three months in operation, and in this short period medical and surgical treatment have been afforded to 1,373 out-patients, including men, women, and children ; none of the cases has been treated as in-door patients, owing to the want of space in the present Hospital.

“ I have the pleasure to state that almost all the poorer classes of inhabitants seem to have appreciated the usefulness of this Institution, and appear to have every confidence placed towards the European method of treatment. Subscriptions and donations have been raised for the erection of a new building, but I am unable to state within what short period the work will be set on foot. The total amount of subscriptions and donations goes to Rupees 2,351, of which Rupees 726-12-0 have been collected, and the remaining are under collection. The sum expended in the last three months runs to Rupees 155-3-7, inclusive of servants' wages, some of the annual furniture, and perishable articles. By the sale of medicines a sum of Rupees 23-5-0 has been collected in the past three months, and was made over to the Secretary to the Managing Committee. No cholera has made its appearance during the past year at Adonie.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. H. ORR, M.D., dated 14th December 1867. . .

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“Adonie is the principal town of the talook



of the same name; it is in the Bellary Collectorate, from which station it is distant forty-seven miles. The population of the town is computed at about 20,000, of whom two-thirds are said to be Hindoos, and the remaining third Mahomedans. It would seem to owe its chief importance to its cotton and silk manufactories; and large establishments for the weaving of cotton and silk cloths, carpets, &c., exist in the town. The talook chiefly produces juari, bajrii, cotton, dhâl, gram, wheat, and other dry crops, but towards its northern boundary, and where there is an irrigation channel from the Toongabudra river, rice is also cultivated. The line of rail now under construction to connect the Madras with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway passes close to the town, and a station is to be here established. The town itself is very much like all other native towns, only that it is even more dirty and unsavory than the great majority of them: foul smells and disgusting sights meet one at every corner and turning, and not the slightest attempt at conservancy, or the enforcement of even public decency, would seem to exist. A Municipal Commission, I am informed, has been organized, but its operations as yet would seem to have been confined to merely preliminary meetings and discussions. The Dispensary, which was only opened on the 17th of October last, occupies, for the present, a building situated nearly in the centre of the town; this building was formerly the Moonsiff's Court, and is simply a house such as natives of the better class reside in; it consists of a mud walled enclosure, with a flat roofed room, supported on pillars occupying one side, and open to the courtyard along its whole front; in the private apartments attached reside the Dresser and his family; the building itself is in good repair, and is kept scrupulously clean. The supply of water is obtained from a well about three-quarters of a mile distant. It is contemplated, I believe, to build a new Dispensary with an Hospital for in-patients attached; a suitable site for which has already been selected just outside the town."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"The Dispensary is supported by voluntary subscriptions and contributions; the amount thus subscribed amounted to Rupees 2,175, of which 1,675 have been already collected; the expenses up to date, including cost of furniture, pay of servants, &c., amount to Rupees 163-6-0, leaving a balance in hand of Rupees 1,511-10-0. An attempt is now being made to induce the towns-people to come forward with

still further aid, and as soon as the amount thus hoped to be realized is sufficient, a new Dispensary and Hospital will be built. Many of the towns-people are very wealthy, and as the Collector is now interesting himself in the matter, it is to be hoped that the requisite funds will be ere long forthcoming."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"The remarks in the Visitors' book note generally the cleanly condition of the Dispensary. Mr. Wedderburn, under date November 22nd, remarks, 'that it is to be hoped the towns-people will soon erect an Hospital in a suitable place and fit for in-patients.'"

## ANANTAPOOR.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Dresser P. MAUREEMOOTOO.

"It will be observed from the accompanying Return that during the past year, that is to say, from 1st January to 31st December 1867, the people of this town, as well as the surrounding inhabitants, of all ranks and descriptions, had recourse to the Dispensary treatment rather than to their own remedies, for they seemed well to appreciate the speedy recovery they experienced by European medicines."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. H. ORR, M.D., dated 10th January 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Police Hospital, to which is attached the Civil Dispensary, is situated immediately on the outskirts, and to the eastward of the town, on an open and elevated piece of ground. The building is well raised, is pent-roofed, tiled, and in tolerable good order. The roof, however, requires repair, as it is said to have leaked during last rains. It consists of two centre rooms, or wards, enclosed on all four sides by an open verandah. One of these wards, used entirely for the reception of the sick of the Police, is 30 by 16 feet, and is well lighted and ventilated by three doors, six windows, and by seven eaves ventilators; it can conveniently accommodate eight cots. The other ward is used as a Surgery, and also as a Dispensing room for

out-patients ; it is 16 by 15 feet, and is sufficiently lighted and ventilated by means of two doors, six windows, and three eaves ventilators. The corners of the rear verandah are partitioned off by walls, six feet in height, and the rooms thus formed are made use of, one as a bath-room, and the other as a cook-house. There are no other out-offices attached. The sick, at present, resort for purposes of nature to the adjoining fields, but a latrine, to be placed in one corner of the compound having been sanctioned, is now about to be built. The drainage is very good, from the natural configuration of the ground. A supply of good-water is obtained from a well about half a mile distant. The Hospital building, as is also its enclosure or compound, is kept very clean. The conservancy of the town is carried out under the orders of the Municipal Commission, and seems to be efficiently conducted. An establishment of three carts and sixteen sweepers are permanently kept up, and employed in sweeping and cleansing the streets, latrines, &c., of which latter there are four, two for males and two for females. All the filth is carted away to some distance, and periodically sold, the demand and consequent value of this description of manure, are, I am informed, daily increasing.

“ Properly speaking there is no Dispensary at this station. An attempt was made to get up one in 1864. Subscriptions were raised, and an additional room or ward added to the Police Hospital ; the funds that had been collected were thus nearly exhausted, and as no fresh subscriptions were forthcoming, nothing further would seem to have been done. The new ward has since that time been made use of as a Surgery for the Police Hospital, and as a Dispensing room for out-patients ; but the medicines, instruments, &c., are supplied to the Police Establishment, and no provision has been made to provide a separate supply for the Dispensary.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ As I have previously remarked, there have been no further subscriptions or donations to this Dispensary since 1864 ; the balance then remaining on hand, after building the Surgery, and amounting to Rs. 157-8-0, was deposited with a local banker ; a further sum of Rupees 57-14-0 has since then been realized by interest, the sale of medicines, &c., there was a balance remaining on hand, therefore, to the credit of the Dispensary on the 1st of January 1868 of Rupees 214-6-0.”

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—“ No Visitors' book.”

## BELLARY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major J. B STEVENS.

“This institution has, I think, progressed favourably during the past year ; the number of cases that came under treatment have been 194 in-patients, and 5,747 out-patients ; of the former, there has been a decrease of 21, of the latter, an increase of 319, compared with the former year. The in-patients, for the most part, belong to the lower and poorest classes ; all description of classes attend as out-patients.

“There has been no epidemic of any kind ; the station of Bellary has been remarkably healthy, but the surrounding districts appear to have suffered much from intermittent fever. No cholera has been reported.

“Considerable improvement has taken place in the Hospital during the past year : the roof put in proper repair ; the verandah all around paved with flat stones ; a ventilator let into the wall on the western side ; the construction of male and female latrines, in which the dry earth system is carried out ; a hut built for the Hospital Toty in the compound ; also a good supply of hospital furnitures, such as four iron cots with mattresses, twelve red blankets, eight sheets, twenty-four sets of men’s clothing, fourteen sets of women’s clothing, thirty-six brass vessels and plates, three bed-side tables and an almirah ; all provided out of the funds of the Institution, and which I have much pleasure in stating are in a more flourishing condition, by nearly 1,186 Rupees more than the year 1866, beside the above property. Large portion of the native subscriptions and donations are due to the interest and exertion of the late Principal Sudder Ameen at this station, lately transferred to Vizagapatam, by name Puthekey Streenivass Row Garoo. A Sub Committee, composed of three of the most influential inhabitants, meet every month for the purpose of examining into the accounts and looking after the well-being of the Institution. A Visitor’s book is kept up, but very few entries are recorded.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. H. ORR, M.D., dated 4th December 1867.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“The building itself and the out-offices

attached are clean and in good repair. The ventilation of ward No. 1 has been lately improved, at the suggestion of the Collector, and the outer verandah, the ohunam floor of which had been much broken up, has been paved throughout with flag-stones. The roof drainage is conveyed by well-built masonry drains, constructed all round the Hospital, to a nullah running through the centre of the compound, the outfall of which is to the eastward. At the north-east corner, and near the entrance of the compound, is a fine large stone built "bowrie," the water from which is, however, unfortunately brackish, and fit only for ablution purposes; good drinking water is obtained from a well about half a mile distant. Two latrines, one for males and one for females (mud wall enclosures) have lately been erected, about fifty yards in rear of the hospital; these I found clean and free from all disagreeable smell. Dry earth conservancy is employed, and seems to be carried out in an efficient manner; all excreta are removed daily to a distance and buried. The many defects of this Hospital have, I believe, been repeatedly brought to notice; its situation is most faulty, being almost at the extreme limit of the station, and at a great distance from the chief bazaars; the building itself is defective and ill-adapted for an Hospital; the wards are small, the accommodation very limited, and there are no reserved wards for contagious diseases, or cases requiring isolation; the presence of the Lock Hospital, within the same enclosure, acts also most injuriously; and, by deterring respectable people, more particularly females, from resorting to the Dispensary, doubtless detracts much from the usefulness of the Institution. A new Dispensary, in a more suitable and central situation, ought at once to be erected."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"The Dispensary is supported by voluntary contributions and subscriptions; 100 Rupees is yearly obtained as interest of 2,000 Rupees funded in five per cent. Government Paper; Rupees 382 by monthly subscriptions; Rupees 635 by yearly subscriptions; and Rupees 800 are contributed by eight Life-Governors—making a total yearly income of Rupees 1,917. The expenditure for the present year up to date has been Rupees 1,649."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"No remarks worthy of particular notice have been entered in the Visitors' book. Lord Napier, under date 26th of July remarks, 'that the Dispensary ought to be re-built, and Lock Hospital established elsewhere.'"

## BERHAMPORE.

Extract from Medical Report by Honorary Assistant Surgeon  
J. S. HOWARD, M.D.

“ The total number of cases treated has been 2,125. Of these, 1,923 were out, and 202 in-patients. Compared with the previous year, it will be found that there has been a diminution of 234 cases among the out-patients, and an increase of 58 cases among the in ; but it must be remembered that the year 1866 was one of famine, starvation, sickness, and death, while that of 1867 has been a year of plenty, prosperity, and health. No well-marked epidemic has occurred in any portion of this large district, and were it not for the outbreak of fever in that filthy, stinking, insanitary town of Ganjam, the same might be said of endemic diseases. During the past year the Vaccine Department have greatly extended the benefits of vaccination, thereby keeping down small-pox ; and those towns to which the Municipal Act has been extended have, in some measure, however, slightly benefited.

“ I would beg to be permitted to bring to notice the kindness and assistance I have received during the past year from the Collector, our President, and the Tahsildar, Sub-Magistrate, and District Moonsiff of this station, who have one and all helped energetically to increase the funds and benefit the Institution.

“ The District Moonsiff is deserving of notice, as he is the only Mussulman educated native gentleman among that class who has helped in the yearly collection.

“ The Brahmins, Telugus, Oryahs, and Comitees or Chetty caste, are less liberal in their donations.

“ The balance on hand on the 1st January 1867 was Rupees 710-12-5, while on the 1st January 1868 it was Rupees 1,937-3-7, with every prospect of a steady increase ; 1,000 Rupees it is proposed to invest this year in a Government Promissory Note at five per cent., the balance being retained in hand for improvement to the building, and contingent expenses. A duplicate copy of this report has been forwarded to the Collector.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. MAYER, dated 14th January 1867.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"Drainage is good from the natural inclination of the ground. Besides numerous doors and windows, ridge ventilators are placed on all the roofs. The total superficies of all the wards equals 1,195 square feet. Thus it is obvious that sixteen patients can be accommodated, allowing to each 74 square feet, as originally intended. I observed that in the female ward, decent females and prostitutes had contiguous beds. This, I think, very objectionable, and can, as far as I can see, only be remedied by building an additional ward, if possible, at a small distance from the Dispensary. The water is good and in ample quantity, it is obtained from a well close at hand. Dry conservancy is rigidly carried out in the male and female latrines, which I found free from all offence."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"Chiefly by voluntary contributions. Government aid the Institution by granting gratuitously the services of the Medical Officer, the Dresser, and a peon; medicines are also granted. At the date of my previous inspection, the funds of this Dispensary were in a lamentable condition; I am glad to be able now to state that, besides having an income nearly double the expenditure, there are nearly Rupees 2,000 in the Government treasury. The accounts are now carefully and accurately kept, and there appears no need of any further anxiety as to the future progress of this Dispensary."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"Very satisfactory."

## CALICUT.

Extract from Medical Report by Acting Civil Surgeon  
E. F. BROCKMAN.

"Throughout the district of Malabar, small-pox has prevailed to a greater or less extent at different periods of the year. The northern talooks were visited by the disease during the earlier and middle months of the year, and the southern talooks during the latter months. The months during which there appears to have been the greatest prevalence of the disease, were February, March, April,

and May. During these months, Calicut and Palghat Talooks number most cases. The Coochin and Anjengo Districts have been remarkably free from the disease. The whole district has been, comparatively speaking, free from cholera. According to the Returns from the Collector's department, the following table is drawn up, in which the amount of cholera and small-pox, during 1866 and 1867, is stated :—

1866—Cholera cases 3,837, deaths 3,147.

Small-pox do. 3,564, do. 658.

1867—Cholera cases 372, deaths 229.

Small-pox do. 7,969, do. 1,727.

“ Regarding the working of the Dispensary, I regret to state from my observations, which only extend over a period of two months, that I think that the good which might result from it is hindered by the apparent want of interest which seems to mark the conduct of the subscribers generally, as well as of the Committee. The subscribers appear to have laboured under the wrong impression that beyond subscribing, they had nothing more to do with the Dispensary. This may account for the want of energy displayed by them as a body, as far as regards visiting the Institution, and noting their opinions, &c., in the “ Visitors’ Book.” No name is entered in the “ Visitors’ Book” for 1867. As will be seen by the financial statement, an outstanding balance for the dietings of sick, &c., hung over the Dispensary at the termination of last year, amounting to above Rupees 300. There seems to have been strange mismanagement of the large sum of money subscribed, when I state that out of this sum, viz, Rupees 25,000, only Rupees 10,000 have been lent out on landed security at 9 per cent. per annum, the interest being payable quarterly, while the remaining sum, Rupees 15,000, has lain idle at the treasury during the past year while the Committee have been considering what was to be done with it. I feel confident that, if this sum had been invested in Government paper at the commencement of the past year, the Dispensary would now have been in a more flourishing condition.

“ The number admitted into Hospital, and the number treated as out-patients, are as follow :—

1867...	{ In-patients.....	289—Total treated....	808
	{ Out-patients ..	3,975 do. do. ...	4,003

Comparing this statement with those of the two preceding years, the numbers treated as in and out-patients will stand thus :—

1865, In-patients...	312—Out-patients...	3,667
1866, do. ...	326— do. ...	3,496
1867, do. ...	289— do. ...	3,975



This table shews a decrease in the admissions from the two previous years, but an increase in the number treated as out-patients.

“The deaths among the in-patients numbered 47. I attribute this decrease in the in-patients to the reluctance which the people must feel in residing in an Institution where there is a want of the necessary comforts for the sick, as suitable bedding, cumblies, clothing, &c. The patients lie on wooden platforms supported on trestles, and with only a cadjan mat under them. The pillows are made of cadjan matting and are stuffed with leaves, rendering them very unyielding and uncomfortable. No clothing is supplied by the Dispensary for these patients, so that each patient is obliged to wear his own clothing, which is generally none of the cleanest. The flooring throughout requires thorough repair, and the bamboo framework which surrounds the buildings bears testimony to the existence of “pandals” at some former period.

“No Meeting of the Committee was held during the past year. If the Committee had met, at least once a month, I am persuaded that the Dispensary would now have been more prosperous and would not have been involved, as it is at present, to the amount of Rupees 300 and upwards.

“All these points I brought before the Committee and Subscribers at a meeting held on the 8th instant; and I hope, now that these matters have been plainly stated to them, they will be shortly rectified, and a fairer and better account be rendered at the termination of the year 1868.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 1st November 1867.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“The ground around the Hospital is clean and in fair condition. Drainage natural. Ventilation fair by means of doors and windows, a space between walls and eaves, and by ridge ventilation. There are six wards, the principal one has an area of 414, and cubic space of about 6,609; No. 2, or female ward, measures area 304, cubic space 4,800. The others are each 18 x 16 by 12 high; verandahs front and rear. Also a detached Lunatic Hospital having six small wards. Two very small latrines, very clean. Buckets too high, they are well tarred; two latrines also for lunatics. A good

supply of water for every purpose on the premises—no filters. A stream passes in rear, to which all refuse water runs. General conservancy well attended to. Dry earth and coal-tar freely used."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By local subscriptions, which vary very considerably, and by invested funds. Deficient in bedding and in bath tubs."

25. *Visitor's book—General tenor of remarks.*—"A Visitor's book is kept, no entry in it; no visits paid by any of the authorities, or other inhabitants."

#### CALICUT LEPER HOSPITAL.

"During the past year the total number treated in this Hospital amounts to 110. This shews a decrease of fifteen, when compared with the numbers treated during the preceding year. The average daily sick for the year 1867 also exhibits a slight falling off, from the average of the year 1866, being  $21\frac{1}{4}$  for 1867, and  $23\frac{1}{4}$  for 1866. The number of cures effected, however, are higher than either of the two years preceding 1867, the ratio in 1867, to those established in 1866, being as 21·8 to 16·8.

"The number of deaths in the Hospital during the last year was eight, five-eighths of this number occurring among those patients who were afflicted with the "simple ulcerative" form of the disease. In almost all these cases death resulted from rapid anasarca. The majority of cases which ended fatally in this manner were those in which the disease had been of considerable duration.

"I have adopted the classification of the disease as laid down by Assistant Surgeon R. Pearse, in his report for the preceding year. I have also carried out the treatment as pursued by him, and which is stated in the same report. The following tabular statement shews the numbers of patients treated, together with the number cured and relieved according to that classification:—

	Number treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Absoond- ed.	Remain- ing.	Died.
Scaly .. .. .	23	8	10	1	3	1
Ulcerative, simple.. ..	34	12	12	1	4	5
Ulceration with ablation.	15	2	10	..	3	..
Tubercular diffuse.. ..	29	1	21	2	3	2
Do. nodular ..	9	1	7	1	..	..
Total ..	110	24	60	5	13	8

### CALICUT SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

"The admissions into this Hospital, during the past year for treatment, have increased very considerably, when compared with the preceding year, viz., 62 in 1867, against 15 in 1866. Whether this increase of admissions results from the objections made by the people, relative to the situation of the Hospital, having been overcome by them, or whether it results from an increase of the disease in the district, I am unable precisely to state; on referring, however, to the "Bi-monthly Returns" of small-pox and cholera, as furnished by the District Deputy Collector, I should attribute that increase as due to the latter cause, as I find by these Returns that cases of small-pox have been of very frequent occurrence in the Northern Talooks of the district. Of the sixty-two persons admitted, forty-three were of the severe confluent variety, and nineteen were simple cases. The deaths numbered fifteen, one of them occurring in cases of the unvaccinated confluent variety. Several of the admissions were of men from the Police force; and of the six admitted during the month of December, five were residents in the town of Calicut. The daily average number of sick was three and a quarter.

"This is a Hospital most difficult indeed of access, and it can only be reached by wading through nearly one mile of sandy soil. I am persuaded that, if some kind of road-way were laid down, there would be more applicants for relief at this Institution, and I would suggest that this road-way be constructed out of Municipal funds, as it would essentially come under the class of Municipal improvements."

### CHICACOLE.

Extract from Medical Report by Apothecary D. GILLESPIE.

"The Dispensary has given relief, during the year 1867, to 3,988 patients, viz., 130 in-patients and 3,858 out-patients, exhibiting a decrease of 916, as compared with the number treated in the preceding year. This falling off may be mainly attributed to the cheapness of provisions and the healthy state of the year we have uncommonly had; and it is gratifying to add that no epidemic prevailed, except a few cases of cholera in the town, at about the beginning of January last, but they were not treated in the Hospital. Cholera pills were applied for and issued.

“ At the meeting assembled on the 17th November 1866, 137 Rupees were contributed on the spot, for providing the Dispensary with furniture, &c., and since that, a further sum of Rupees 148 have been collected, making a total of Rupees 285.

“ The Dispensary has been supported by voluntary contributors, chiefly from the Bobbili Zemindar, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., European gentlemen, and from the respectable inhabitants of the station.

“ His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagarum visited the Dispensary with the Governor's Agent, Mr. Carmichael, on the 30th December 1867, when I laid before those gentlemen the financial statement of the Institution, stating at the same time that I could accommodate thirty in-patients, if the funds would admit of it. His Highness has very liberally promised to contribute Rupees 50 per mensem, with the understanding that medicines should be dispensed free to all parties in future. His Highness also expressed a wish that the in-patients' allowance might be raised from one to two annas per diem.

“ The Towns' Improvement Act has been brought into force since my last report, but owing to tardy collections, the Commissioners have not been able to do more than keeping the town clean, and building a few sheds in the new market.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. MAYER, dated 4th January 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“ The Dispensary and Hospital was originally a private dwelling house, and it is therefore not in many respects well adapted to the present purpose. The building was very clean and well kept, but the roof leaks a little, it is now undergoing repairs. The floor of the building is scarcely raised above the surrounding level, but as this is high, there is no difficulty about drainage. The ventilation is by doors and windows, but is sufficient. The accommodation is equal to twelve beds for males and eight for females. The female wards are in a separate building, situated close at hand, within the Dispensary compound. The Police Hospital is but a small room, floor well raised, with front verandah, is clean, and not very well ventilated. It will accommodate four patients well, six if needful. The average number of sick is about four. There are

no out-houses attached to the Police Hospital; this should be altered, and a latrine at least provided."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"Entirely by voluntary contributions, which appear to fluctuate between 50 and 70 Rupees monthly; the expenditure is necessarily kept within this sum, and consequently the beneficial working of the Institution is very limited. The property funded in the Talook treasury amounts to about 1,700 Rupees, but some donations and subscriptions are expected; should these be received, the Institution may be regarded as in a healthy state."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"Shews that some interest is taken in the Institution, but unfortunately the names are few."

### CHINGLEPUT.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon C. M. CULLINAN.

"The admissions for the year are, compared with those of the previous year, as follow:—

	1866.	1867.	Decrease.
In-patients ... ..	126	71	55
Out-patients... ..	5,404	3,094	2,310

It will, therefore, be observed that there has been a great decrease in the number of patients. This is chiefly due to the absence of disease among the people.

"The year has been a very healthy one, and with the exception of Ulcus, Obstipatio, and one or two other diseases, the items in the Return are not very large.

"The monthly subscription to the Dispensary averages only 19 Rupees, while the average expenditure is about 37 Rupees. This is very bad indeed.

"The Institution is principally supported by the Europeans. The Court and Jail servants contribute liberally. It is matter for great regret that, owing to the absence of all interest in this valuable Institution on the part of the Revenue Officers of the Sub-Division, the subscriptions are so small."

*Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 20th March 1868.*

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"This is a very substantial, well-constructed and arranged building, on open ground, in a convenient situation, in very good condition. The vicinity of the Hospital and all buildings connected with it are kept very clean. The garden and neatly-arranged compound have a very pleasing effect. Ventilation ample by means of doors, windows, and ridge. There are six wards and a Surgery. Total area 2,132, and cubic space 34,112, affording accommodation for about forty patients, giving to each an area of 53 feet and cubic space 853 feet; at present there are only three in-patients; either there is a reluctance on the part of the people to resort to the Hospital, or the district is remarkably healthy. The latrine, a thatched shed, and the detached contagious ward, both very clean; no foul drains or cess-pools; excreta removed daily to a distance; dry earth conservancy good; natural drainage; good-water carried in from the neighbouring tank."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By a monthly subscription of Rupees 42, which is sufficient for the present wants; expenditure last month Rupees 27. The principal contributors are Europeans. The interest on an invested sum, which amounts to Rupees 216 a year, is sometimes drawn upon. The Dresser is also a subscriber."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"Visitors' book kept, remarks very satisfactory."

## CHITTOOR.

*Extract from Medical Report by Civil Surgeon S. RULE, M. D.*

"The new building, a handsome and commodious structure, capable of holding thirty patients, was occupied for the first time on the 1st July; up to that time a wretched set of huts had been used, except that it has its back turned to the direction of the prevailing winds, it is all that could be desired.

1866.		1867.		Increase.	
Total treated.		Total treated.			
In	Out	In	Out	In	Out
133	6,235	176	10,091	43	3,856

“The attendance of patients has been good and regular, and the Institution appears to be gaining the confidence of the people increasingly day by day. Very close interest in its welfare is displayed by the Collector, Mr. Robinson, and all the other officials of the station. Meetings of the Committee are held very frequently, and a few of the most influential natives attend.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, M. D., dated 26th February 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“The Dispensary is in the old Fort on a rather elevated site. It is a handsome, well finished brick building, tile roofed, and well ventilated. Being new, it is very clean and in good order; occupied since the 1st July 1867; drainage natural. There are two male and two female wards, large and small, separated by the Visiting-room and Surgery. Accommodation for thirty beds. The kitchen and store-room immediately in rear, and behind these a dead-house. As the latter building intercepts the prevailing winds, it has been used as a kitchen, and the cook-room is converted into a lock ward. Drinking water is brought in, that for other purposes is procured from a well in the vicinity. The latrine is kept clean on the dry earth system. It was built for the old Dispensary, and is at too great a distance from the new building. Some refuse material scattered about. Convicts attend to conservancy.

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“By interest on invested funds, European subscriptions, donations, Lungerkhana fund, and sale of medicines; hitherto sufficient for the requirements of the Institution.”

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—“Visitors' book

open since March 1867; remarks by European Officials and by Natives; interest displayed by all in the welfare of the Institution."

### COCANADA.

Extract from Medical Report by Acting-Civil Surgeon C. Dora.

"The climate of Cocanada, during the past year, has been all that could be desired in this latitude, and the place has been remarkably healthy. There was not a single authentic case of cholera in either of the towns, and in fact nearly the whole district appears to have been free from the disease this year. Small-pox, however, shewed itself in the native towns, and, I am sorry to say, the Vaccinator was so remiss in his work, that I had to bring his conduct to the notice of his superior; there have been no cases among the European residents. During the last month or two, fever seems to have prevailed at Ramachendrapuram and other parts of the district.

"There have been under treatment 126 in-patients and 2,250 out-patients.

"The Municipal Commissioners are doing their best to improve the sanitary condition of the town. I am glad to say that the additions to the building, proposed by the Deputy Inspector General, in his Report for 1866, will be executed shortly; the Zemindar of Pittapur having, at the solicitation of Mr. Fraser, the Collector (who is very friendly towards the Institution), liberally contributed the whole sum required for that purpose.

"The finances of the charity are in a very satisfactory state."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. E. MAYER, dated 15th November 1867.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"Hospital in good state of repair, and built on ground 5 feet above high water mark. The building is airy, and has fourteen doors and five windows, and ridge ventilation running the entire length; it can afford accommodation to eight European and ten Native male, and four female patients. There are two cook-rooms, a store-room, dead-house, and privy. Drainage



natural. To the north, about 22 yards from the Hospital, is the Government coal shed; to the south, the Apothecary's quarters; to the west an hotel; and to the east there is a salt swamp, which, at the flood tide, is under water.

"The Hospital is kept clean, and the dry earth sewage system is practised.

"Its superficial or surface area is 3,672, or 163 per individual. The additions to this Hospital, recommended by me in my last report, are likely to be carried into effect in a short time. A new shed for the sick of the Police has been erected between the Hospital and Apothecary's quarters, but owing to faulty construction it has been condemned."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"The finances of this Institution appear to be in a satisfactory state; the monthly receipts exceed the monthly expenditure, and there is a balance in the Bank at the credit of the Institution of about 3,000 Rupees, besides a munificent donation from the Pittapore Rajah of Rupees 2,000 for building purposes."

#### SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, COCANADA.

"There can be no greater proof of the utility of this self-supporting Institution, than the fact of its having afforded an asylum to the sick Officers and crew of the late American Man-of-War Steam Frigate *Sacramento*, that was wrecked on this coast in June last.

"Forty seamen were under treatment in this Hospital during the year; none of the cases were of a serious nature, and there were no deaths.

"No native sailors were admitted.

"The per diem charges were the same as for 1866, and the funds are in a satisfactory condition, the receipts for the period being Rupees 182 in excess of the disbursements."

#### COCHIN.

Extract from Medical Report by Civil Surgeon G. E. WHITTON, M.B.

"During the year under review, 3,944 out-patients have been treated, and 323 cases of sickness had been admitted as in-patients

of the Civil Dispensary. The following table will shew the numbers treated as in and out-patients of the Civil Dispensary for the last four years :—

Years.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
1864.....	250	4,237	4,487
1865.....	318	4,690	5,008
1866.....	487	4,404	4,891
1867.....	323	3,944	4,267

“ The increase in the number of in-patients for the year 1866 was due, as recorded in last Annual Report, to the large number of cases of small-pox admitted. No less than 163 cases of that disease were admitted during that year ; during the past year there have been only twenty-one cases of small-pox admitted.

“ The diminution in the number of out-patients treated during the past year is owing to the general healthiness of the year, probably induced by the very heavy rain-fall during the monsoon months ; certain it is that intermittent fevers were greatly checked by it, and there have been only 271 cases of that disease, to 537 treated during the year 1866. Then, again, during the past year, under the head of ulcers, there have been 271 cases treated, to 411 cases treated during the previous year. The probable cause of such a large number of sick under this head for the year 1866, was the general destitution and dearness of the most ordinary articles of consumption, which is so well known to have prevailed during that year. The year 1867 was a year of comparative plenty ; rice, &c., &c., could be procured cheaply ; the health of the community improved accordingly, and in no way more remarkably than in the number of cases of ulcer, unhealthy sores, &c., &c.

“ The Municipal Commissioners have, during the past year, been endeavouring to improve the conservancy of the town ; but it is to be regretted that, owing to the heavy calls made upon them for the payment of the Police the repair of the roads, &c., &c., much has not been done in the way of conservancy. However, as it appears probable that the number of Police at present paid by the Municipal Commissioners will be reduced, additional funds will be available for the construction of latrines, and general conservancy purposes. I must

not omit to mention that a Vaccinator, on a salary of Rupees 10 per mensem, was entertained by the Municipal Commissioners in the month of October last, and he is now employed in vaccinating within Municipal limits.

“ The poor-box, referred to in last Annual Report, has, during the past year, brought in the sum of Rupees 71-3-9. This sum represents the voluntary contributions of the sick attending the Hospital. It is explained to each patient that there is a box for the reception of such charity as they may give *voluntarily*.

“ The monthly subscriptions for the support of the Dispensary amount, at present, to Rupees 74-12-0. The average monthly expenditure for the year has been Rupees 106-9-2. The monthly subscriptions are, however, supplemented by receipts from the sale of medicines, the proceeds of the poor-box, and occasional donations.

“ The present monthly wages paid to servants is Rupees 45-8-0.

“ The financial statement appears very satisfactory. The greater portion of the repairs and improvements, executed during the past year, have been paid for by a member of our community, in order that the expense might not fall upon the funds of the Institution ; and I may add that of the 323 in-patients, no less than 204 dieted themselves whilst in Hospital. It is owing to these circumstances that the financial statement shews such a prosperous state of affairs.

“ The Managing Committee meet at stated times at the Offices of the Secretaries, Messrs. Scott Brothers and Co., and take into consideration all matters connected with the welfare of the Dispensary.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 21st November 1867.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—“ The ground about this and the Small-pox Hospital, which is on the opposite side of the road, is extremely clean, and presents a very pleasing appearance. It is laid out in grassplots, and very neatly kept. Flowers are cultivated, and some are grown in vases placed on either side of the entrance. British Cochin looks clean. Conservancy in the bazaar and vicinity of merchants' yards might be improved, especially as regards drains. These indeed generally, though dry, require cleaning. Carts and sweepers remove refuse.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness,*

*drainage, water supply, &c.*—" This is a well-constructed building in thorough repair, everything about it very clean. Surface drainage to a portion of the old fort ditch, where water lodges during the monsoon ; this latter requires filling up. The flooring of the outer wards and privies has been removed since last inspection. There are ridge ventilators and sufficient doors and windows, some of which are of glass. There are four wards, also a large detached ward for skin diseases, and a small European ward in which there are three Sailors. The Small-pox Hospital, also connected with the Dispensary, is now empty, and is kept in the same clean and orderly manner.

" Water supply ample on the premises. Latrines are remarkably clean.

" There is an ingenious arrangement, which I have not observed before, of separating solid excreta from fluid. The person using the vessel (a low wide-mouthed chatty) sits facing the wall, and urine flows through a tube to another vessel outside ; this apparently difficult process seems to be effectually carried out. Dry earth and coal-tar used, and occasionally McDougall's powder also."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—" By subscription and invested funds Rupees 1,000 ; sale of medicines contributes to funds ; none are sold to those prescribed for ; a poor-box is kept."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—" A Visitors' book is kept ; several visitors ; all make most satisfactory and just remarks as to the state of the Institution."

## COIMBATORE.

Extract from Medical Report by Civil Surgeon W. H. ROBERTS, M.D.

" The seasons have been very unfavourable. The south-west and north-east monsoons did not bring their usual supplies of rain ; much scarcity exists ; food of all kinds is sold at dear rates, but no unusual or much increased sickness prevailed ; no visitation from epidemic disease.

" The Dispensary continues to prove useful and beneficial. It is resorted to by all classes of the community, and though, of course, the poorer class frequent it most, yet not unfrequently the better and wealthier come for advice and medicines too.

"The Returns shew an excess of 1,034 "out-door" cases treated, as compared with last year, and though there is a diminution by thirteen in the number of "in-door" patients, yet the average number in Hospital throughout the year is seven to five, for the year before.

"The finances of the Institution are fairly flourishing, the European subscription list averaging about 24 Rupees a month."

## COMBACONUM.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary  
J. G. ASHWORTH.

"I was told that cholera prevailed as an epidemic in the town and neighbourhood during the month of July, after the freshes came down; the attack was attributed to the disease having been brought in by some traveller from Mayaveram, a village about twenty-four miles distant and on the east of Combaconum. A few deaths from choleraic diarrhoea, I believe, occurred during the months of November and December amongst the silk weavers and the lower classes of people inhabiting the outskirts of the town.

"The Hospital was removed to the new building, on the site of the old Jail, on the 12th August last; the building consists of three long rooms parallel to each other; the two side rooms, which are high-roofed, are reserved for the wards, the one on the east for Soodras and other lower classes, the one on the west for Brahmins and other high caste natives; they measure 31 feet 6 inches in length and 16 feet broad, and contain ten beds each. The centre room is occupied as the Dispensary, the roofing is terraced, and contains one large sky-light in its centre; a tiled verandah runs all round, with the exception of the front face of the Hospital, which is terraced, being a continuation of the centre room; this side of the building faces south; the verandah on the north or back part of Hospital is walled up and divided into rooms, corresponding to the larger rooms, with a door of communication; the two side rooms are provided each with three windows, and the centre with one; these side rooms are intended for any special case, but for the present I am obliged to occupy the one on the west as an out-patient room; the centre room is for medical stores, &c. A separate high-roofed building, and about twelve yards

on the east, is allotted for the females ; it consists of two large rooms in front, and two smaller ones at the back, with a verandah running along its front and both sides ; each of the larger rooms contain six beds, but rather close ; the smaller rooms are intended for special cases, as also when necessary converted into lying-in wards. The out-offices consist of one large kitchen and a godown attached, for storing provisions, &c. ; one dead-house ; and two latrines, one for the use of the men and the other for women ; they are now both being constructed for the introduction of the dry earth system ; the only difficulty that, I fancy, may arise from its proper working will be the distance in which they are built, being some forty or fifty yards from the Hospital wards.

“There are only ten wooden cots with mattresses in use at present, which are totally insufficient ; some of the patients are obliged to lie on the ground with only a mat under them. I recommended the substitution of iron cots for the wooden ones now in use, but the Committee are unable to sanction such a large expenditure from the present available funds. I am, however, glad to say that a native gentleman named A. Chandraprakasa Mupanar, who is one of the members of the Hospital Committee, has taken a lively interest in the Hospital affairs, and sent round an appeal to the other native gentry for subscriptions, in aid of furnishing the Hospital with cots and beddings, &c. : he has headed the list with the sum of Rupees 150 ; this gentleman also purposes, at his own expense, to enlarge and deepen the tank in the Hospital compound for the use of the sick.

“In connection with the Hospital building, I must not omit to mention Dorasawmy Mudaliar, one of the members of the Committee, as it was owing mainly to his efforts that the building was erected in so short a time. Mr. Lilly, our late Vice-President, in a Minute entered in Proceedings Book, says, ‘I think we almost entirely owe it to Dorasawmy Mudaliar’s energy and public spirit that it was completed in so short a time, and at so reasonable a cost. I have never before observed an instance in this country of such gratuitous devotion of time and labor to a purely charitable object. Dorasawmy Mudaliar is, in my opinion, entitled to the best thanks of the Committee and of the inhabitants of Combaconum generally. I trust he will see the fruit of his labor in the increased utility of the Institution, of which he has been so great a benefactor.’

“From the financial statement submitted last year, a balance

of Rupees 19,679-11-11 was shewn as remaining, which was incorrect, the actual balance remaining on 1st January 1867 was Rupees 19,709-12-8 as given me by the Secretary of the Hospital Committee. The monies received during the year amounted to Rupees 3,612-2-8, making a total of Rupees 23,321-15-4, the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rupees 6,726-8-3 ; this sum deducted from the total amount, leaves a balance of Rupees 16,595-7-1 in favour of the Institution, of this sum Rupees 15,305-10-10 is invested in Government Securities."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 13th January 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The new Hospital has been opened since last inspection. It is more convenient to the town. The neighbourhood is clean and well drained, the floor being raised about three feet. Ventilation, owing to the construction of the building, is not thorough: the centre portion is terrace-roofed and well lighted from the top—this is the Surgery and Store-room; parallel to it are two wards, and in rear two small wards. Main wards ventilated by doors and windows, opening to the outside of the building, and by openings in end walls. Two small venetianed windows between Surgery and wards which are necessarily closed, and useless for ventilation. There is space for ten beds in each main ward, giving 880 cubic feet and 50 area per man. The female wards are detached, tolerably ventilated by doors and windows; there is accommodation for five beds in each main ward, and one or two in the smaller. One latrine, too distant, divided for males and females; it is being arranged for dry earth. The dead-house and other out-buildings are in good condition. Excreta removed daily—no coal tar. Water good and abundant from wells and river."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By subscription and donation, both from Europeans and Natives, and by interest on invested funds. Deficient in coats and bedding, and operation table, and one or two other articles of furniture; also in bath rooms, and tubs and night stools."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"Several visitors, chiefly Natives, generally satisfactory. Want of bedding and clothing noticed."

## CONJEVERAM.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary J. CHADWICK.

“The admissions for the year, compared with that of 1866, are as follow :—

	Year 1866.	Year 1867.
In-patients .....	31	36
Out-patients .....	2,463	2,236
Average daily attendance of		
In-patients .....	2	1½
Out-patients .....	31½	29

“The admission of out-door patients shews a diminution of 227, compared with that of last year; there is also a small decrease in the average daily attendance, yet on the whole the out-patients have been more regular in their visits. The smaller number of admissions is satisfactorily accounted for in the very careful registration that is adopted.

“The admission of in-door patients has exceeded that of 1866, and the cases were no trivial ailments. They were nearly all dieted at the expense of the charity.

“The Return of out-patients exhibits the admission of sixteen cases of cholera, ten admitted in January, and six in February; these were the only cases that came under immediate treatment, and traceable, as stated in the Report for 1866, to importation. The outbreak was severe, but relief at the Dispensary was not sought to such an extent as on previous outbreaks, owing to a supply of cholera medicines being distributed by the subordinate Magistracy and Police authorities for the use of the people. I am informed that a large number availed themselves of the aid thus afforded.

“Small-pox has prevailed with severity during the past six months, and is still prevalent in the town—not a single case has hitherto come under treatment.

“The income of the Dispensary, from January 1867 to 31st December last, amounted to Rupees 121-10-0 from subscriptions, and from donations Rupees 344-8-8, making a total of Rupees 466-2-8. I took advantage of the presence of the Sub-Collector, Mr. Burpell, in the town on Jummahbundy in March last, and through his influence have obtained promised donations to nearly 1,000 Rupees. Great difficulty, however, is experienced in collecting this amount, and only Rupees 280-6-0 have been gathered in. Out of the donations thus collected, 265 Rupees have been funded.



"The Committee of Management had, for several years previously, been endeavouring, but in vain, to impress upon the inhabitants the necessity of more adequately supporting this charity; and it is believed that the people will respond liberally, should an *annual* appeal be made by the Sub-Collector when on Jummahbundy, and I am convinced that a slight effort thus made would soon raise a fund sufficient and ample to meet the requirements of this Institution. This mode of collection would much relieve the irritation and inconvenience now often caused by private solicitation for aid; as many who enrolled their names for a small monthly subscription have not paid up their liabilities, and it is a continual source of annoyance to have the collecting peon put off from day to day and month to month, troubling and soliciting for promised donations.

"The Dispensary building is sadly in need of repair and furniture; the Committee of Management have sanctioned an expenditure of 500 Rupees for outfit, &c. It will almost immediately undergo repair, but this amount is not sufficient, from the dilapidated condition of the building. We do not wish to trench on our funded capital, but endeavour to obtain *special* donations for such purposes, and the hope is entertained of fitting up the Dispensary properly within the year.

"Government have sanctioned the erection of a dead-house apart from the Dispensary; a spot of ground has been purchased, and the building will soon be erected. One source of annoyance will thus be removed, and the inhabitants will have no cause for complaint."

### COONOOR.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon J. WILSON.

"There has been great falling off in the number of patients relieved by this Dispensary during the year under review, as compared with 1866, in which year the in-patients' admissions amounted to 375, out-patients 2,023, against in-patients 180, out-patients 1,647 in 1867. As the inhabitants all resort readily to the Dispensary, the difference is easily accounted for by the much greater healthiness of Coonoor in 1867, as compared with 1866; this is owing partly to the greater salubrity of the season generally as compared with the previous year, but chiefly, I believe, to the exertions of the Municipal Commissioners in cleansing and clearing the station. There are now five latrines built, and two more in course of erection; whereas

formerly, I understand, there were none. Another cause of the fewer admissions into Hospital in 1867 is, that in the preceding year coffee planting, and clearing for planting, was much more extensively carried on, and a much greater number of coolies employed on the plantations, from which class most of our severe cases of illness come: clearing jungle for coffee planting causing much malarious disease among the labourers.

“ No epidemic has occurred during the year.

“ The income of the Dispensary for the past year, from subscriptions and the sale of medicines, has amounted to Rupees 1,179-2-5. The new rules, of payment for medicines, work well, and place the Dispensary on a satisfactory footing in a pecuniary point of view.

“ At Kotagherry there is an Apothecary with medicines, but no Hospital building with accommodation for in-door patients; this I think is to be regretted, as much benefit would result to the inhabitants if a Hospital with about ten beds were erected, and, as there is at present an Apothecary, the only expense would be the building itself. The European inhabitants of Kotagherry are so few, that they could not possibly erect this Hospital at their own expense, and there are no rich Natives.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Acting Deputy Inspector General  
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 26th May 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of Town and Station generally.*  
—“ The conservancy of the station of Coonoor, in regard to the houses occupied by the Europeans, is generally good and satisfactory. In and around the native houses and bazaars, the conservancy is bad. In one house I found a cess-pool, which is used regularly for the purposes of nature, and there is reason to believe that there are other houses which contain cess-pools. The privies which are attached to some of the native dwellings are not regularly kept clean. The ground in many of the localities under reference is soiled by refuse and ordure, the former consisting of rubbish of all kinds, inclusive of broken bottles, &c. One large heap of rubbish had been collected, and was delayed in being removed, in view that it might be purchased for manure by some of the coffee planters. I suggested that it should be removed and buried at once or burned on the spot. Seven new latrines have been erected since last Inspection Report. These were intended to be on the dry earth system, but as they are without

roofs, it has been found impossible to carry out that plan, since the advent of the rainy season. Two of the latrines are to be roofed immediately, the same is obviously and emergently required for all. For the reasons assigned, the latrines are not at all in a satisfactory condition : around and in the vicinity of these buildings the ground is generally foul, refuse, and not unfrequently ordure, having been observed. On inquiring of one of the Inspectors of Nuisances, who was present, as to the cause of the bad conservancy, I was informed that the number of sweepers was insufficient, and that the Municipality had not succeeded in procuring more. The Inspectors of Nuisances require better supervision. The drainage from the configuration of the site, which is hilly and sloping, is natural to a great extent ; artificial drainage is, however, generally employed and with good effect in diverting the water from the proximity of houses, bazaars, &c."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Dispensary, including Hospital, is situated near to the main road leading to Wellington and Ootacamund ; it stands on a plateau, partially cut out of a hill on the north-east of the ravine, running from near Gray's hotel on the high ground to the bridge at the top of the Coonoor Ghaut. It consists of two principal wards for male and female native-sick ; one room for cases of Europeans, and one contagious ward. The two chief wards are ventilated by means of two doors, five windows, and two fire-places with chimneys. Room for Europeans has one window and one door. The contagious ward has two windows and one door. The latter ward being immediately adjoining is ill-suited for the prevention of the spread of diseases by contagion, but there is not at present any other more satisfactory arrangement. The total ward accommodation is adequate for fifteen sick, giving to each a cubic space of 625 feet and a superficial area of  $52\frac{1}{2}$  feet. Adjoining and under the same roof are two baths constructed of brick and chunam. The out-offices are one cook-room and two latrines ; the former is in good order and sufficient. The latrines are in excellent sanitary condition, dry earth being used carefully and most effectually. A dead-house is being erected and is almost finished. The general conservancy in the vicinity of the various buildings noted is very good. Drainage around is both natural and artificial, and perfectly sufficient."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"Supported by voluntary contribution. The Government supply medicines, instru-

ments, and medical aid. The financial resources of the Institution for 1867 have consisted, as stated, of items of former balances in the hands of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and the balance found in January of the same year; receipts by subscription and sale of medicines, which have amounted to Rs. 2,041-7-0. Expenditure Rs. 1,182-15-11, thus leaving a surplus balance in January 1868 of Rupees 858-7-1."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"The Visitors' book contained only the signature of the visitors, without remarks, which may be considered as tacit approval of the manner in which the duties appertaining to the Institution are discharged."

### CUDDALORE.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon J. BILDERBECK.

"The attendance of patients, both in and out, during the past year, has been encouraging; the total number treated amounted to 8,970; compared with the Returns of the previous year, there has been an increase of 852 in the total number of cases treated.

"The financial condition of the Institution is very satisfactory, thanks to the continued efforts made by the Collector of the District, to render the Dispensary self-supporting. Mr. Reade succeeded, in the course of the year, in collecting and adding to the original capital, as much as Rupees 3,659. The subscriptions towards the Dispensary collected under Circular No. 1,010, dated 16th March 1867, from the Inspector General, amounted to no less than Rupees 358; this sum was contributed almost entirely by the European residents of the station. Lord Napier, on his visit of inspection to the Dispensary on the 12th of June, presented it with a handsome donation, as will be observed from the financial statement furnished with this report; the funds shew a balance in favor of the Dispensary of Rupees 26,200, of which sum Rupees 26,000 form the invested capital, the remainder being money in the hands of the Treasurer to meet current expenses.

"As will be seen from the accompanying Proceedings of the Famine Relief Committee, a surplus of about Rupees 3,000 has been voted to the erection of a *Lying-in-Hospital*; the want of such an Institution has been long felt at this station, and many, particularly among the poorer classes, will be only too glad to avail themselves of its advantages. On a requisition made to the Collector for a build-

ing site, that Officer readily placed at my disposal for the purpose a very conveniently situated plot of ground, in proximity to the Civil Dispensary.

“ Building materials are now being collected, and it is hoped that by the end of the year a suitable Hospital will be ready for the reception of lying-in women. The native gentlemen named in the margin have kindly offered their services as a Sub-Committee of Management to assist in the erection of the building.

P. Vurdacharry, Dy. Collector.  
Rajaruthnum Moodelliar.  
Balasobramanien Pillay.

The na-  
tive gentlemen named in the margin  
have kindly offered their services as

“ The Civil Dispensary has been well equipped during the year with new Hospital furniture, appliances, &c.; a neat glass almirah has been provided for the preservation of Surgical instruments. The patients have been supplied with serviceable red blankets of European manufacture; iron cots are in use, and are periodically painted with coal tar.

“ The hot season of the year was long in setting in, the months of July, August, and September were unusually trying and unhealthy. The north-west monsoon was a total failure, and the scarcity of water operated very prejudicially upon the crops, both wet and dry; it was mostly felt in the Trinomalay Talook, where cultivation is almost entirely dependant on well irrigation.

“ There has been no outbreak of disease worth being considered epidemic within the limits of the Zillah station. Among the talooks that have been visited by cholera in an epidemic form may be mentioned Chellumbrum, Tindevanum, and Villepooram; it prevailed to a frightful extent in the month of July in Chellumbrum. From the Mortuary Returns it would appear that this talook scored in that month as many as 765 deaths from cholera, out of a total of 826 throughout the entire district. Cholera pills, with directions for use, were distributed, as required, to the various talooks, and the Sub-Collector, Mr. Hathaway, was good enough to direct the Dresser attached to his department to proceed to Chellumbrum; and to afford medical aid during the height of the epidemic.

“ A great deal has been done by the Municipal Commission to improve the condition of the town: neat metalled roads have been laid out, and accumulations of refuse, &c., have been carefully swept up, and removed by means of conservancy carts; burial and burning grounds in objectionable situations have been closed, and lime kilns and bone depôts have been removed to safe distances; much, however,

still remains to be done in improving the drainage of the town, and providing public latrines."

*Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 17th January 1868.*

8. *Consearcancy of the neighbourhood of Town and Station generally.*  
—"The neighbourhood of the Dispensary and the station generally is kept very clean; sweepers and carts are employed daily in removing refuse, &c. It is intended to build public latrines in the vicinity of the court-houses and in other places."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"This is a commodious and well arranged building, in thorough repair, and kept very clean and neat. The ground about, and the vicinity outside, is also very clean. The floor is well raised; the drainage natural. Ridge and lateral wall ventilators, and sufficient doors and windows. Water good. Two separate latrines, very clean, on the dry earth system; no coal-tar."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By donations, subscriptions, and invested funds, not deficient in any way. Two native women receiving instructions in midwifery are paid by Dispensary."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"Visited by the Governor, the Collector, and Judge: the only remarks entered are by Lord Napier, and they are generally of approval, but notice the scanty support afforded by natives."

## OLD TOWN, CUDDALORE.

*Extract from Medical Report by Native Surgeon J. R. IGNATIUS.*

"Except a few weeks in the first quarter of the past year, the seasons during the period under review have, on the whole, been healthy ones. Cholera broke out in an epidemic form in the month of January; fifteen cases came under the Dispensary treatment, of these thirteen were cured and two died. A special report on this outbreak in the station of Old Town, Cuddalore, has already been submitted.

“The number of patients treated during the year has been as follows :—

In-patients.....	83
Out-patients.....	5,625

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Total ..5,708

showing a decrease of 3,375 as compared with that treated during the previous years. This decrease is accounted for—

(a.) By the late abolishment and the suspense in which this Institution was kept during a period of about three months.

(b.) By the general healthiness of the station during the past year.

(c.) By the unavoidable absence of the Officer in charge (Native Surgeon) on privilege leave for three months.

“The Dispensary is conducted on the self-supporting system; and is patronized by the Collector of the District, C. W. Reade, Esq., who, I am thankful to say, shews a lively interest in every way in its well-working and general usefulness.

“Since last report, additions have been made to the building in the erection of a stair-case, at a cost of Rupees 65-6-10, to enable the in-patients to go up to the terrace to enjoy the sea-breeze of an evening.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 18th January 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“The building is low and small, in fair condition as to cleanliness, and all within the premises kept clean. The site is rather low, but dry; good surface drainage; tolerably well ventilated; good water supplied from a distant well; that required for common use from a well in the compound. There are two wards and a detached female ward; space for twenty beds. European pensioners occupy a small ward; dry conservancy is well attended to.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“By interest on invested funds.”

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—“No remarks in Visitors' book.”

## CUDDAPAH.

Extract from Medical Report by Native Surgeon M. IYASAWMY.

"The Dispensary, I am happy to say, continues to maintain its reputation for importance, popularity, and usefulness. [There has been, during the year under report, a much larger number of admissions than during any similar period of time, since the opening of the Institution. The total number of cases treated has been :—

In-patients..... 371

Out-patients..... 6,930

showing an increase of 14 in the former, and 1,566 in the latter, over the preceding year.

"During the period under review a remarkable freedom from cholera was enjoyed by the inhabitants of the town, its vicinity, and in fact, of the district at large. But there has been nevertheless much sickness from fever and bowel complaint, owing no doubt to the great scarcity of food throughout the district, caused by the total failure of rain during the monsoons.

"Several important and interesting surgical operations have been performed in the course of the year, as will be seen by the following list :—

Amputation of leg.....	2
Do. of foot.....	2
Do. of upper arm...	3
Do. of thumb. ....	1
Lithotomy.....	1
Craniotomy.....	2

"The Dispensary is now wholly self-supporting. From the financial statement it will be seen, that a sum of Rupees 13,912 has been collected during the past twelve months; of this amount, Rupees 9,000 have been invested in Government Securities; this, added to the capital already funded, makes a sum total of Rupees 46,000. Rupees 3,113-15-3 have been disbursed during the year, and Rs. 4,465-14-6 remain in the District Treasury, to enable the Managing Committee to carry on the works of building a new Cholera ward, and a Dresser's bungalow, and to defray the expenses of the Institution for the current year."



Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. H. ORR, M.D., dated 1st January 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The building occupied as a Civil Dispensary at this station stands in a fine, large, well wooded compound, and is situated to the eastward, and immediately adjoining the large native town of Cuddapah; the population of which is estimated at about 18,000. The building is well raised on a solidly constructed basement, and is paved throughout with the fine blue limestone, so commonly found in this district. It consists of a large centre hall  $20 \times 18 \times 15$  feet, and two smaller rooms one on either side, each being  $20 \times 18 \times 15$  feet; and an 11-feet broad verandah surrounds the building; in front and rear this verandah is open, but enclosed everywhere else, and partitioned off, so as to form three additional wards, a bath room, a surgery, and store-room. The centre hall and the ward to its right are for the reception of first and second class male patients; the latter designation being applied to all those patients who can afford to pay for their own maintenance. The ward to the left of the hall is for females; one of the verandah rooms adjoining, but in other respects completely separated, being used as a Midwifery ward; of the remaining two rooms, one is reserved for venereal cases, and the other for cases requiring isolation. The only present means of ventilation for all these wards is by doors and windows, but a system of roof ventilation has been proposed, and is now under consideration. There is altogether accommodation for about thirty patients, allowing to each considerably more than the regulated amount of space. Adjoining the Dispensary is a small building containing four rooms—one is the cook-room, and one a bath-room, but is never used; the other two are temporarily occupied by the Dresser. There are besides three other buildings within the compound enclosure—one a temporary shed erected two years ago for cholera cases during the prevalence of an epidemic of that disease in the town; another is a poor-house which is, however, an institution entirely separate from the Dispensary; and lastly, the Police Hospital.

"The latrine is a walled enclosure, partitioned across, one side being reserved for males and the other for females; they each contain a certain number of low open-built seats, or standing places, within which flat earthen vessels, containing dry earth, are placed; the excreta are removed daily to the soil pits; there is good surface drainage all around the Dispensary from the natural configuration of

the ground. An abundant supply of good water is obtained at all seasons from a well within the Dispensary enclosure."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"This Dispensary is entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions, and its funds would appear to be in a very satisfactory and flourishing condition."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"The remarks in the Visitors' book all briefly express the satisfaction and pleasure experienced at witnessing the cleanly, and, in every respect, orderly condition of this Dispensary."

## CUMBUM.

Extract from Medical Report by First Dresser P. PURSERAMOOLOO,  
No. 151.

"The prevalence of the diseases, Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Ophthalmia, and Dracunculus among the people is injurious to the public health, although the present season is more favorable than last year.

"There is no appearance of epidemic cholera and small-pox in the District of Cumbum during the year.

"The Dispensary is supported by voluntary contributions of some of the natives, through the aid of the subordinate officials, both Revenue and Judicial; but I am sorry to state that they are not willing to come forward to give liberal aid, although the Acting Head Assistant Collector advised and communicated its benefit to them.

"The present Dispensary, for the accommodation of in-patients, is not a substantial one, but it was built for a temporary use with mud walls and thatched roof."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. H. ORR, M.D., dated 27th December 1867.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Dispensary and Police Hospital of this station are situated in an open space of ground, in what was formerly the fort, the ramparts of which, however, have been for many years demolished, the ditch filled in, and the place thrown completely open. Immediately adjoining the fort to the westward is the town

of Cumbum, while in the opposite direction, and about half a mile distant, is the large village of Chintalapollem; both these places have been brought within Municipal limits, and are computed to contain about 8,000 inhabitants.

“The Dispensary Hospital is a thatched shed of the rudest and most simple construction, the walls are of mud and bolderstone, raised to a height of six feet, the interior space  $40 \times 16$  feet is divided by a partition wall of a similar height into two wards, one for males and the other for females; each ward has one door and three windows formed of bamboo wicker work, the thatch composed of palmyrah leaves, is old and much in want of repair. There are no out-offices attached. The Police latrine is not sufficiently ventilated, but was found clean and free from offensive smell; dry earth is used, and the excreta are said to be removed daily to a distance. The drainage in the vicinity of the Dispensary is very good, from the natural configuration of the ground.

“The conservancy arrangements are carried out by the Municipal Commission, and seem to be very efficiently conducted; as in point of clearliness both Cumbum and Chintalapollem contrast favourably with most other native towns. I found the streets clean and well swept; a staff of eight sweepers and four carts being kept up for the purpose of removing all filth. Two latrines have been lately constructed and more are about to be built; those already finished have not yet been brought into use, owing, I believe, to a difficulty in procuring the services of toties.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“The Dispensary is supported by voluntary annual and monthly donations and subscriptions, there is no funded capital. The financial statement given to me is as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Balance remaining on 1st January 1867....	85	7	2
Received by European subscriptions.....	62	0	0
Do. by Native do. ....	338	1	2
Realized by sale of medicines.....	10	13	0
Total...	496	5	4
Expended during the year.....	116	15	9

Balance remaining ..... 379 5 7.”

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—“No remarks worthy of particular notice have been entered in the Visitors' book.”

## GHOOTY.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary  
E. S. MAYLEY.

"The year under review has been, on the whole, an average healthy one.

"No epidemic during the year.

"The abstract of the Return at the head of this Report gives the admissions and deaths for the year as follows :—

In-patients...admissions 105, deaths 6.

Out-patients... do. 1,637 do. 2,

being an increase in the aggregate of 238, over the previous year.

"The Dispensary has been rendered self-supporting since May 1864, but I regret to say there has been a falling off in the amount of subscriptions collected.

"In the month of June, Deputy Collector Narrain Row, with praiseworthy zeal went among the towns-people and added close upon fifty subscribers to the original list; making a total of seventy or more subscribers, with subscriptions ranging from two annas to as many rupees per mensem, and giving a monthly total of Rupees 40; the original list giving only Rupees 20. Deputy Collector Narrain Row reported his *great* success to the Collector, who reported the circumstance to the Senior Surgeon, Bellary, stating extra subscriptions had been obtained; but I very much regret to state that the Deputy Collector had, if I may so use the expression, "reckoned without his host," for not one pie of the extra subscription, and only one-third of the original has been collected; which very naturally leads to the inference, that these people had only put their names down to please the official who interested himself in the Institution, but without the remotest idea of ever paying, or perhaps with the determination of not paying; but I am happy to state this is about being remedied; at the meeting of the Managing Committee early in the year, when all those who cannot or will not pay will be taken off the list, and those kept who are willing to pay a small amount regularly; and as the Tahsildar, Nursing Row, is taking an interest in the working of the Institution, I trust, ere long, to see a regularly monthly collection averaging Rupees 20, which, with the diet allowance from the Chut-trum, would meet all requirements."

**Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. H. ORR, M.D., dated 15th December 1867.**

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Civil Dispensary occupies a portion of what is called Munro's Chuttrum; this latter consists of a large block of buildings standing within a walled enclosure; the building itself can best be described as a hollow square, having a raised open double verandah, one within the other, and each nine feet broad, running along both its inner and outer faces. About seventy feet of this double verandah, on its outer and northern face, has been appropriated for the use of the Dispensary; this space is merely partitioned off from the rest of the building by bamboo tatties, plastered with mud and white-washed. In nearly the centre of the space thus reserved, a portion, 12 feet in length of the inner verandah, has been walled off, fitted with a door and three windows, and the room thus formed is occupied as a Surgery; the enclosure to the right, or east of the Surgery, and which is about 34 feet in length, is used as a receiving and dispensing room; while a similar but smaller enclosure on the other side is reserved as a ward for in-patients, three only of whom can be thus conveniently accommodated. There is no latrine attached to the Dispensary; the patients resort to the neighbouring maidan, and to such as are bed-ridden, bed-pans or night-stools are furnished. The drainage of the enclosure is natural; all mere surface water finding its way outside the enclosure, and where there are channels leading down towards the tank.

"A plentiful supply of good water is obtained from a well situated about 500 yards distant. I purposely forbear from making any suggestions for the improvement of the Dispensary and sick wards, because, in the first place, I am of opinion that any permanent alteration of the present building would be of doubtful expediency, and further that no changes or additions that could be made would remove the one great insuperable objection of having an Hospital under the same roof and in close proximity to a place intended for the accommodation of travellers; and secondly, because I believe the authorities are now alive to the evil consequences that might thus result, and that it is in contemplation to remove the Dispensary to a more suitable building about to be erected specially for the purpose."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"The Dispensary is supported partly by voluntary contributions and subscriptions, and partly by aid received from the Chuttrum. The diet of the

patients and a peon are supplied from the latter source, while all other contingent expenses are paid by the funds of the Dispensary. On the 1st December the account stood as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Remaining last year.....	60	8	1	Expenses up to date	178	2	7
Received by subscription...	70	8	0	Balance in hand....	18	9	7
Do. by sale of medicines	65	12	1				
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
Total...	196	12	2		196	12	2.

25. *Visitors' book*—*General tenor of remarks*.—"The remarks all testify to the cleanly condition of the Dispensary."

## GOODALOOR.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary M. WADE.

"Goodaloor, in latitude 11° or 12°, situated above the Western Ghauts, about 3,600 feet above sea level, lies at the foot of the Neddiwuttam Ghaut, about 23 miles distant from Ootacamund, in a south-westerly direction. It is the eastern end of the Wynaad District, and the cusbah station of the south-east Wynaad Range. It is girdled by a chain of mountains running southerly, which is a continuation of the Neilgherry plateau.

"During the past year the village of Goodaloor has increased both in inhabitants and houses; a few of the latter being tiled, more substantially built, and comfortable. Sanitary measures are but ill attended to, which is not surprising, as no establishment is employed specially for this purpose.

"The first burst of the south-west monsoon commenced about the middle of June. It was comparatively mild, which may be attributable to the early rains in March, April, and May, being copious and frequent. The rain-fall during this monsoon was perhaps not so high as in previous years, notwithstanding that the second and third bursts were not only severe, but its close was protracted till the beginning of October, when the north-east monsoon was ushered in by a few showers, with an occasional shower till its close.

"The permanent Dispensary having been completed, has been occupied since June last. It offers accommodation for twenty-four patients. It faces nearly due north, being centrically situated between the Goodaloor and Koter villages, on a rising plateau, quite distinct in itself. It is well raised and substantially built, consisting of a male,

*female, and Police wards, with Surgery.* The two latter wards are ventilated by two doors and two windows each; whilst the male ward, the largest of the three, is ventilated by two doors and three windows. There is a chimney in each ward, with bath-room attached. A six-feet broad open verandah, supported on pillars, runs along the front of the building. It is roofed with corrugated iron, which is about to be thatched, so as to protect it from the sun's rays during the coming hot weather, which will render it the more cool and comfortable. The flooring, which is ill adapted to an hospital, being very uneven, rough, and calculated from its natural conformation to retain effluvia, is under consideration to be improved by asphaltting, which would be very desirable. A dead-room is much wanted to complete the building. It will be built during the current year from the Dispensary funds, soliciting the aid of Government, should it be deemed necessary. The out-offices, consisting of a cook-room and two latrines, one for each sex, are well adapted and conveniently situated for all purposes.

“ The financial position of the Dispensary has increased during the past year, partially attributable to the Order of Government regarding the issue of medicines, and partly owing to the benefits derived from the Institution by the planting community, and their servants. It is mainly supported by European contributions. During the period under review, Rupees 1,780-10-1 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 625-9-5, which has yet to be collected. In 1866, it was shewn that Rupees 1,400 were subscribed, whilst in the accompanying financial statement it will be seen that the promised subscriptions amount to Rupees 2,035; thus shewing an increase of Rupees 635 over the previous year. While this is very encouraging, I regret to say that hitherto, owing to the faulty nature of collecting the subscriptions, much difficulty was experienced in obtaining money, when most needed, as no person was specially employed for this purpose. This want, by the Order of Government of date 5th December 1867, has been supplied, and I am sanguine, under existing arrangements, that the promised subscriptions will be more readily forthcoming, and the Institution may perhaps shew a greater amount as balance in hand at the close of the present year.

“ By the sale of medicines Rupees 20-7-2 have been realized from the very few European residents who are non-subscribers to this charity; the amount being credited to the Dispensary.

“ The Committee of Management, composed of a President, five

*Members, a Treasurer and Secretary, assembled during the past year (18th August 1867) for the transaction of business. They are frequent visitors to the Dispensary, and I would add that a lively interest is evinced for the Institution, not only by the planting community of this district, but also by the Collector, who has, from time to time, watched over its welfare and aided in its support.*

*"Epidemics of cholera and small-pox did not prevail in this district to my knowledge during the past year. .*

*"I am happy to state that, during the past year, the Dispensary has been progressing in the number of admissions among the in-patients, as will be seen from the Return now submitted, and which shews, though a small, yet a satisfactory increase of thirty-four among this class. It further shews by the classified caste list, that not only do the Canarese labourers and others who come to Wynaad in quest of labour appreciate the benefits of the Institution, but that the Hill tribes, formerly the only inhabitants of the place, do, without the repugnance they at first entertained, seek advice and medicines for their ailments."*

## GUNTOOR.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon

F. O. B. WITHER.

"During the year under review this Dispensary has afforded relief to—

In-patients..... 88

Out-patients..... 2,165

shewing an increase of 206 in the number of out-patients, but a decrease of 22 in the number of those dieted in Hospital.

"This falling off in the number of in-patients is due to the limited means at my disposal for their support.

\* "In the Report for last year, I mentioned that the inhabitants of the town had, though very unwillingly, promised to subscribe Rupees 600 annually. Of this sum, Rupees 235 was, with the greatest difficulty, collected within the first two months of the year; but since that time not another rupee could, by any inducement, be obtained from them. The amount collected from Natives in excess of this sum was obtained from the Native officials of the Civil and Sessions Court and Revenue Establishment, who still continue to



contribute monthly, although the total amount of their contributions seldom exceeds Rupees 60 a year.

“Cholera broke out epidemically at the latter end of March, and continued for about a month. The disease appears, on careful inquiry, to have originated at a place called Streesealem, in the Kurnool District, during the Sevaratree festival, held there on the 4th March, to which thousands of people resort from all parts of the Kistna and Godavery Districts; from thence it spread through the Western Talooks of this district, to the neighbouring town of Mungulgherry, from which place it was introduced into this town. During the rest of the year the town has been particularly healthy.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. E. MAYER, dated 21st November 1867.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of Town and Station generally.*

—“The conservancy of the town of Guntoor is particularly good. The Civil Surgeon, who is also the Vice President of the Municipal Committee, evidently takes great pains to keep the station free from all offence; and as he happens to have the power to carry out his views, the results are satisfactory and creditable to him.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“This building consists of two large wards (one for males, the other for females,) a Surgery, two Medical Store-rooms, and two bath-rooms, with two small rooms, each capable of accommodating one special case; the out-buildings are two privies, dead-house, and cook-room. The superficies of the two wards equals 1,030 square feet, thus twenty patients could be received. The ventilation is fair, aided by floor ventilators in each ward and ridge in one, besides doors and windows. The Police Hospital, though a separate building, stands close to the Civil Dispensary, and is in reality but a ward of the former; it will accommodate about twelve patients; thus it may be said that so far as Hospital accommodation is concerned, the wants of the station are tolerably well provided for; there is a cook-room and privy in the compound of the Police ward. Drainage is effected by the natural slope of the ground. Good water is obtained from wells at no great distance. The dry earth system of conservancy is strictly carried out, and all offensive matters are removed daily to a distance and buried. There appears to have been a difficulty in procuring coal-tar; the Civil Surgeon, however, informs me that he is daily

expecting to receive a supply from Madras. I have omitted to remark that both Hospitals are very well kept and very clean. The average number of in-patients per month is six, of out-patients thirty-two."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"The Gunttoor Dispensary is, in reference to pecuniary resources, in a lamentable condition. The total amount of subscriptions received during the past ten months is something less than Rupees 400; thus the average monthly receipt is something less than Rupees 40; and out of this amount Rupees 321 have been subscribed by Europeans; or an average, out of Rupees 40, 32 are subscribed by Europeans, and only 8 Rupees by Natives. The monthly income is, by the sale of medicines, augmented to nearly Rupees 50, and 200 Rupees have been received as donations; thus about 70 Rupees may be considered as the monthly income during the past ten months. The average monthly expenditure amounts to close upon Rupees 100; in other words, 30 Rupees a month are withdrawn from the capital, which now amounts only to 604 Rupees. I need not observe that this state of things cannot last: and if no additions in the way of subscriptions or donations can be obtained, the Dispensary must be closed in eighteen months. The Civil Surgeon appears to have exerted himself to the utmost; but the inhabitants have not responded to his appeals as they ought to have done. They are, many of them, very wealthy and are well able to subscribe, but they are so indifferent to the calls of charity, that on the last occasion, when the Collector called a meeting, only three persons attended."

### HOSPETT.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Dresser T. VEERASAWMY  
NAIDOO, No. 455.

"The year under review has been, on the whole, an average healthy one.

"The Dispensary was opened on the 21st October 1867. The inhabitants of the town were quite ignorant of English medicines till just now, with the exception of the higher and educated classes of natives; for some time, since the Dispensary was opened, the patients came in but slowly: as time passed on there was a small increase in the number of daily attendants; there was no difficulty, however, in obtaining in-patients. The Hospital is situated in the centre of the

town, and on the main road leading from Bellary to Darwar; the building occupied by the Dispensary was formerly a travellers' home or chuttrum, which is now converted to its present use; it is capable of holding twelve or fifteen in-patients, and freely ventilated. Many poor creatures were relieved from their serious troubles since opening the Dispensary; the Institution being open to all the people, they are at liberty to come and go whenever they like, and the kindest attention is paid to all their wants. *The inhabitants of this place offer their humble thanks to the Government for establishing a most useful Institution like this, and it is now in a most prosperous condition, and the number of out-patients is still increasing, and the number of in-patients is five at present. The town is a very populous one, containing about 9,419 inhabitants; it is partly well conserved by the paid scavengers, and partly by enforcement of the Police Act; all the rubbish of the town is removed outside, and from thence carried out to the fields; the town itself is freely drained by the side channels on the main street and the slopes forming the lanes.*

"There is another village equally important as this, within two miles distance, called Chitwadyghee, containing about 3,116 inhabitants; these and several other adjacent villages all depend upon this Dispensary for medical aid.

"No epidemic during the last three months.

"The Dispensary has been rendered self-supporting since 21st October 1867. The Tahsildar, Dorasawmy Iyer, with praiseworthy zeal, went among the towns people, and to the several other merchants, who live in the adjacent villages of Hospett, and raised the total amount of collection by subscription and donation Rupees 1,350-4-0; he takes much interest in the working of the Institution, together with John Kelsall, Esq., Head Assistant Collector of this place, who visits the Dispensary now and then.

"There are four Life-Governors to this Institution, each subscribing 100 Rupees per annum, with several other subscribers amongst merchants, &c. The total amount of money raised by subscription and donation is Rupees 1,349-4-0, out of which Rupees 148-13-6 were expended till 31st December 1867, for repairing the building, contingent charges for purchasing furnitures, clothing, and dieting the sick, since the introduction of the Dispensary; balance remaining in the fund on the 31st December 1867, is Rupees 1,201-8-6."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General J. H. Orr, M. D., dated 11th December 1867.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“This building, originally a chuttrum or rest-house for native travellers, was, till very recently, occupied as the Talook Cutcherry; it consists of a walled enclosure, entered at one corner by a gateway from the street, and round the four sides of which are ranged a row of open verandah-like sheds. Along two sides of the quadrangle, these sheds are flat or terrace-roofed; while the other two sides have sloping tiled roofs. An outer tiled verandah extends also along the whole front of the southern range. The building has lately been put in thorough repair, and it is at present very clean and in good order. Portions have been partitioned off either by light wooden open trellis work, or by mud walls, thus forming three wards for the reception of in-patients, a surgery, a store-room, a cook-house, and a privy. The wards, which from their construction are necessarily well ventilated, can accommodate eleven patients, they are furnished with split bamboo tatties or screens, which can be either put up or let down, as occasion requires. The cook-house is not sufficiently ventilated, and is besides too near to one of the wards. The same remark applies with still greater force to the proposed privy; an additional objection to the site of which is, that just outside this part of the building, there is a well of sweet water, and which is much resorted to by the neighbouring inhabitants. The Dispensary is as yet new and but little known to the people here, consequently few applicants for in-door relief have yet presented themselves, but it may naturally be expected that as the benefits to be derived from European medical treatment become better and more fully known and appreciated, so will the number of in-patients increase. Further means of accommodation, &c., than at present will then become necessary; fortunately these can readily be obtained, as immediately adjoining the Dispensary there is another old and disused chuttrum, and which, with very little cost, might easily be made habitable; portions of this building could be divided off, so as to form a female ward, a reserved ward for infectious cases, also bath-rooms, latrine, &c., for all of which ample space exists. The Tahsildar, a most intelligent and energetic native Government official, and to whose exertions and influence this Dispensary is mainly indebted for its existence, kindly accompanied me there

in the morning, and in my visit to the town the same evening I have pointed out to him all the changes and improvements I think are necessary, and have also described how the latrine ought to be constructed, so as to allow the dry earth system to be efficiently employed, and he has promised that all my suggestions shall be fully carried out."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"This Dispensary is supported entirely by voluntary contributions and subscriptions; the amount subscribed, including four Life-Governors at 100 Rupees each, was Rupees 1,867-8-0, of which Rupees 1,342-4-0 have already been collected. The expenses up to date, on account of improvements, furniture, dieting the sick, &c., have amounted to Rupees 163-13-6, leaving a balance in hand of Rupees 1,186-6-6."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"There was no Visitors' book, I have now ordered one to be kept."

## KAMPTEE.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon J. T. WILLIAMS.

"The building (old jail) into which the Civil Dispensary was removed in the end of 1866 has been occupied during the year. It has, I think, answered its purpose better than was anticipated. Theoretically the plan is very faulty, as the wards are small and narrow; but practically, the ventilation is very good, and the native patients seem to like the small wards better than large and lofty rooms. The site too is excellent, close to the Sudder bazaar, but on a clear and open space, at the verge of the general parade ground. Some slight repairs are required to the building itself, for which a requisition has been sent in. A Dresser's house is most urgently wanted; this, with a well which is promised by the Municipal Committee, will render the place complete.

"I am happy to be able to report the increasing appreciation of the value of the Institution by the Native community, as is proved by the increasing number of patients, although the year itself has been a singularly healthy one. The numbers stand thus:—

In-patients..... 239

Out-patients..... 6,773

Of the former, forty-six have died; and of the latter four. The

mortality amongst the in-patients may appear large, but it must be remembered, that many persons are brought by the Police in a dying condition; and, from the want of funds, only the more serious cases are admitted as in-patients. There has been no epidemic during the year.

“The Municipal Committee increased its monthly contribution in April from 62 Rupees to 125. But I regret to say, that the private subscriptions are falling off. It is much to be wished that the rich Natives would fund some property for the benefit of the Institution, thus giving it a permanent basis. I would suggest that the wards should be named after liberal donors, and that the gift of smaller sums should entitle the giver to have his name inscribed in a conspicuous part of the building. This is done at home, with good results. I have much pleasure in reporting favorably on the Vaccination Department during the past year. The Vaccinator, Parthasarthy, No. 151, has done his duty most energetically and efficiently. The total number of individuals vaccinated during the year has been 1,323, as compared with 996 in 1866. This increase, I am happy to say, is in the class “under one year of age.” There has been a decrease of forty-six in the class “above one year of age.” I consider this result most satisfactory, as it shews an advance towards that protected state of the community, when, all being vaccinated in infancy, there will be no unprotected adults. The Vaccine Department has continued its work uninterrupted throughout the past year, I believe an unusual thing in Kamptee, where the virus is frequently lost during the hot season. Lymph has also been supplied to the Regimental Hospitals and to out-stations, not only in the Central Provinces, but also beyond their limits. I regret to say that some classes still refuse to benefit by the Institution. Time and education can alone remedy this.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General

R. H. RENNICK, dated 21st December 1867.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“The Dispensary, which was fully described in last Annual Report, is in thorough repair and in excellent order, being kept as clean and neat as any Regimental Hospital. It has been found to answer its purpose much better than was anticipated, when

it was first occupied. Being nearer to the bazaar than the old Dispensary, it is more convenient for the inhabitants; and its interior plan and arrangement, resembling those of the better description of native houses, it is much liked by its inmates. The iron barred doorways, which open from the wards into the surrounding verandah, had their lower halves boarded up for the sake of privacy and warmth, but the white-ants having injured this in several places, it has been determined, instead of having the boarding a fixture, to have it on hinges opening upwards, so as to allow of more perfect ventilation. All who visit the Institution admire the air of comfort and cleanliness it presents, and accord their commendation on the efficient manner in which it is conducted.

“There is a double latrine at a short distance, one for males and the other for females, and the dry earth system being strictly observed, they are quite free from any offensive odour.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“By monthly subscriptions from the European and Native residents, supplemented by a monthly contribution of 125 Rupees from the Municipal funds.”

## KIMEDY.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Apothecary J. A. FALLOON.

“This Institution was, by an order of the Collector and Agent, opened out to the public in the year 1844, for the treatment of out-patients only, in connection with the Station Hospital: subsequently a small building was set apart for the reception of in-patients, the Medical Subordinate in charge of the Military detachment being directed to assume charge of the Dispensary, on an allowance of 15 Rupees per mensem; this sum being debited to the estate. In the year 1863, the late Sibbundy Hospital was made over to the Medical Subordinate for a Civil Dispensary. The building is sufficiently roomy and well ventilated, having a latrine, dead-house, and other out-offices attached. The only objection there is, is that it is in the vicinity of the Police Lines and Hospital, and at a considerable distance from the town; were it placed in a more central position, there is little doubt that it would be better attended. This subject will be brought to the notice of the Collector and Agent on his visiting this station; also the insufficiency of batta allowed to the in-patients.”

"The number of admissions during the past year were of in-patients 36, of out-patients 2,444.

"The station itself has not been visited by any epidemic during the year. Three cases of cholera occurred, and these were pilgrims returning to their houses from Juggernaut. Small-pox, it was said, prevailed in several villages of this estate, but in a mild form.

"Considering that there is no Municipal Association at this station, the place is kept very clean; a great deal more could be done if the Act was brought into force.

"In financial matters I have very little to say, all expenses incurred are submitted in monthly contingent bills, and paid by the Civil authorities.

"Five Vaccinators were entertained during the year, one being attached to each Revenue kundum; their salaries are charged to the estate."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. E. MAYER, M.D., dated 10th January 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Dispensary and Police Hospital were perfectly clean and free from offence; both are well raised, and drainage is ensured by the inclination of the soil; ventilation is well provided for in both by doors and windows, and in the Dispensary by a raised ridge; the Dispensary will accommodate (male and female) fourteen patients without overcrowding, and the Police Hospital can receive fifteen. Good water for drinking is obtained from neighbouring wells—that for washing, from tanks adjacent. The dry earth system is carried out in both latrines, *i. e.*, in the one attached to each Hospital; both were well kept and were free from offence; coal-tar has not hitherto been used, but it will be as soon as it can be procured."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"The Civil Dispensary is maintained by funds from the Kimey Estate. Monthly bills are sent in, which are paid by the Civil authorities."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"The Institution has only become a Government one since September last; this book will in future be kept."



## KURNOOL.

Extract from Medical Report by Civil Surgeon O. A. ANDREWS.

" 123 in, and 10,318 out-patients were treated during the year ; of these, 119 in, and 10,166 out-patients were fresh admissions, shewing an increase of 17 in-patients, and a decrease of 1,354 out-patients ; but the number treated during the last half of the year is in excess of that of the first half by 326.

" I have not resided sufficiently long in Kurnool to be able to explain the cause of this decrease, whether arising from diminished sickness, a reduced population, or other circumstances ; but the steady increase of the last six months, during which there has been neither famine nor excessive sickness, shews that the Institution is being worked satisfactorily. This charity is a great boon to the vagrant Europeans and East Indians, who pass through the station in search of employment. Many of them arrive in a pitiable state from fatigue and exposure, and derive much benefit from a few days' rest and treatment. The following table shews the number treated during the year :—

			In- patients.	Out- patients.
Europeans	...	...	6	76
East Indians	...	...	8	264

" A special ward for these cases is very much required ; it might be provided by adding an outer verandah to the rear of the hospital, and throwing the store-room and bath-room in the north-east corner into one ; the bath-room is not required, and the stores can be moved into the room at the opposite corner on the female side ; the outer verandah is necessary to intercept the direct sun-light, which now renders these rooms intolerably hot.

" Cholera is said to have appeared in the month of February, and to have become epidemic on the 24th March ; there seems to have been some obscurity about its origin ; whether the disease was imported in February by the butcher and baker from the camp of the 2nd Light Cavalry, and lay dormant for a month, or by the man from Hyderabad, the particulars of whose case were not ascertained, is not very clear. The epidemic was comparatively mild, and ceased about the date of my arrival.

" The intense heat of the summer months was mitigated by frequent showers, and doubtless this had a favourable modifying influence upon the disease.

"It is difficult to assign a reason for the great increase of fever in this district during the past two years; it is certain that the increase of irrigation, provided by the canal, has not been the cause, for the disease has prevailed in many places quite beyond its influence; the greater part of the district is quite free from jungle, with which fever is generally associated: the neighbourhood of Kurnool exhibits nothing but open, treeless plains; the source of the fever, therefore, must be in the soil.

"In this some chemical change has probably taken place, consequent upon excessive drought, followed by copious rain; what the nature of the decomposition is, whether organic or inorganic, remains unsolved. The disease shews a sudden accession at the setting in of the north-east monsoon, and the wind which blows then is regarded by the inhabitants as a feverish wind.

"The prevalence of fever, during the cold months, may be accounted for in this way: during the rainy months, from June to October, both the earth and air become charged with moisture, when there is little interchange between the two; but upon the setting in of the north-east wind, which is remarkably trying, the earth exhales abundance of moisture, combined with decomposing matter; as the season advances, this of course diminishes, as also does the fever.

"I am glad to be able to state that the Dispensary is self-supporting, and that the sum of Rupees 350 has been added to capital during the year. A special sum of Rupees 96 was raised in July, to provide new bedding and clothing for the patients; and besides this, there has been a steady increase in the subscriptions."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. H. ORR, M.D., dated 20th December 1867.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Civil Dispensary is well situated, and as the building is of comparatively recent construction, it is in good order and repair. It consists of a main building, containing two wards, one for males, the other for females, each 29'9 × 17 feet, with a verandah 11 feet broad on all four sides, the corners being partitioned off to form in front a surgery and a small special ward for females, and in rear two bath-rooms; the back verandah is

further enclosed, forming three rooms, used as a store-room, operating-room, and a small ward. The centre wards are lofty and well lighted, and ventilated by doors, windows, and ridge openings. There is accommodation for fifteen patients, allowing to each fully more than the regulated amount of space; forty-six yards in the rear of the Dispensary is another building, originally intended for the reception of infectious diseases, but which is now used as a Police Hospital. It consists of a centre ward with an enclosed verandah on either side, but the rooms thus formed have no communication, except from outside, with the centre room; advantage has been taken of this circumstance to make use of one of these rooms for the reception of cases requiring isolation. The cook-room and dead-house are badly lighted and ventilated. The latrine is on the old plan; tar is freely used, and the dry earth system is carried out, the excreta being removed by the toty to soil pits near the river. The ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the Dispensary is still in a very unsatisfactory state, though much has been done of late to improve this locality. The wing-walls of an old gate-way, close to the Dispensary, are in course of demolition; and a curtain wall to the north-east is to follow; the debris being thrown into an old moat in the compound, which before contained stagnant water for the greater part of the year. In the rear of the Police Hospital an old glacis has been levelled, and will be still further lowered, so as to fill up the numerous pits in the neighbourhood. Trees have been planted and other improvements carried out, and it is proposed to level and enclose the whole of this space, and eventually form a garden here for the Jail."

16. *Principal diseases, causes of unusual sickness, and measures taken for prevention.*—"As many as 9,866 patients have received outdoor relief during the present year, and 214, exclusive of the sick of the Police, have been admitted as in-patients; among the latter fifteen deaths have occurred—dysentery and diarrhoea, six; anasarca three; ascites, two; atrophy, one; syphilis secondary, one; ulcer, one; cholera, one. The principal diseases have been fever, ophthalmia, and cholera. Malarious fever has been very prevalent throughout the whole district for the last two years. Ophthalmia always prevails here during the hot weather, caused probably by the nature of the soil, and the filthy habits of the people. Cholera, in an epidemic form, appeared in March, imported into the place, it was supposed, by the 2nd Light Cavalry, who were passing through and had the

disease ; they were encamped at some distance, but the infection was brought into the town by a tailor and a butcher, who had visited and remained in the camp for several days ; both had the disease, and one died. In the town there were 229 cases reported, and 152 deaths. The precautions taken against a renewed outbreak are better conservancy and sanitary improvements. There have been 520 admissions into the Police Hospital, the average strength of the force having been, during the year, 606. Fever has largely prevailed, also rheumatism and guinea-worm. Five deaths have occurred—fever four, bronchitis one.”

19. *Recommendations made regarding the Dispensary.*—“ The following recommendations have been forwarded to the Municipal Commission by Dr. Andrews, Civil Surgeon, and have been submitted for the consideration of Government :—

“ That the curtain wall, north-east of the Dispensary, be lowered and the moat filled in, and all uneven ground in the neighbourhood be levelled ; that an open sewer to carry off surface drainage be constructed on the site of the present moat ; that the town generally be drained by surface V-shaped drains, terminating in covered sewers ; that improved latrines be erected in some parts over these sewers, and the means of flushing the sewers daily, provided.

“ That all the old walls and ramparts be lowered to let fresh air into the town ; that the present buildings used by the Police be retained, and a latrine erected for their use.

“ That the cook-room and dead-house be lighted and ventilated.

“ That a small ward for contagious diseases be erected, to be paid for by the Police Department—*vide* Proceedings of Government, dated November 11th, 1867, No. 1414.

“ Plans and estimates for increased light and ventilation to the dead-house and cook-room have been submitted through the Collector, in compliance with the Proceedings alluded to above.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ The Dispensary is supported by voluntary contributions ; the funds are in a flourishing condition ; a statement is subjoined :

	RS.	A.	P.
Invested in Government 5 per cent. paper...	1,000	0	0
Deposited in Savings' Bank.....	1,262	12	6
Balance remaining on the 1st January 1867.	1	12	8
Realized by subscriptions.....	1,287	6	6
By sale of medicines.....	83	11	7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>
Expended during the year.....	1,282	1	11
<b>Balance remaining.....</b>	<b>2,303</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43</b>

## MADRAS—BLACK TOWN, NORTH SIDE.

Extract from the Medical Report by Surgeon-Major

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.

“The superior healthiness of 1867 is not so prominently shewn in the Return of the Dispensary, as in those of the Native Infirmary. Certainly, a somewhat smaller proportion of cases have applied for medical advice and treatment, but the diminution is insignificant as compared with that of admissions into the Native Infirmary; thus corroborating an observation suggested by an experience of several years in this Institution, that the numbers of admissions into Hospitals in different years are a much more reliable index of healthiness or otherwise, than the less varying numbers of names entered into the register of our Dispensaries.”

\* \* \* \*

## TRIPLICANE.

Extract from Medical Report by Native Surgeon MOODEEN SHERIFF.

“The number of out-door patients admitted in the Triplicane Dispensary during the last year was 14,574, which is nearly the same as that in the year previous. The exact difference between the two numbers is 237, which is very small in comparison to the large number of patients treated in both years, and requires no particular explanation.

“The year which has just drawn to a close was more prosperous with regard to the amount of rain, and cheapness of the articles of diet and other necessities of life, but, in my opinion, was not more healthy than the preceding one. Cholera has prevailed in the district to some extent, and there were more cases of small-pox admitted during the year than in any of the preceding years for some time. I have also seen more cases of typhoid fever in 1867 than in any previous year, including 1864, in the Annual Report of which I had the honor of reporting for the first time. I believe, upon the occasional occurrence of that disease among the natives of this Presidency.

“The prevalence of cholera during the last year was much less than that in 1866, and judging from the cases treated in the Dispensary as out-door patients, it was solely confined to the months of January and February, particularly the former; in which alone

forty-six cases have occurred out of fifty, the whole number of admissions. It was also chiefly confined to one locality of the district, and this locality is Royapettah, in which the Dispensary is situated. The cases admitted from this place are a little more than the whole number of admissions from all other places.

“The prevalence of the disease during the last year was not a fresh epidemic, but properly a continuation or termination of the epidemic of 1866.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 4th December 1867.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“This Hospital, with Dispensary for out-patients, is situated in Royapettah, on the main street leading towards the beach, near to the Ice-house. It is a large two-storied building, on a raised foundation, and having ample accommodation for Hospital and Dispensary purposes. The wards for the sick, which are both on the ground and upper floors, are clean and in good order, and are sufficiently ventilated by means of doors and windows; the entire accommodation being sufficient for forty-five sick on cots. These apartments are partially protected in front and rear by verandahs. There is a Dispensary on the ground-floor, in which are kept the medicines for the ready use of the in and out-patients; upstairs there is a large and commodious store-room for the reserve stock; this room is also used as an office. The compound in which the building stands is clean, and the drainage both natural and artificial, is fair. The latrines, one male and one female, are in a good state of conservancy, dry earth and coal-tar being effectively used; all solid excreta carried off by the Municipal carts morning and evening. The urine is discharged into the street sewers, there being no means for removing it in the same manner as the ordure. Iron tubs, with covers and coal-tarred for the reception of the urine, are much wanted; indeed absolutely necessary for the proper conservancy of the Institution. The sewers in the neighbourhood are used as receptacles for urine, and though occasionally flushed by the Municipal servants are, nevertheless, not generally in a satisfactory state. There is a small Mussulman burying ground immediately behind the Hospital, which was not kept in good order; a representation was made to the Municipal authorities,

which resulted in the removal of the excessive vegetation and refuse, &c., which it contained, and an enclosure wall was commenced, but has never been completed. Water for bathing and washing purposes is obtained from three wells in the compound. That for drinking and cooking from a well at a short distance ; it is of good quality, and the quantity is sufficient."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"Supported and maintained solely by Government."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"No visitors' book."

## VEPERY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon COLVIN SMITH, M.D.

"The Hospital is the same as reported on last year. The latrines which were constructed in the stalls of the stable, and mentioned in my last year's Report, have answered the purpose in every respect. The "trench system," as directed to be carried out by the late Deputy Inspector General Porteous, was soon abandoned by his directions, as the other, after a short trial, was found to answer the purpose. They are on a principle the native likes, and the toties find no difficulty in keeping them clean.

"During the year 421 in-patients were admitted, an increase of 67 on the year 1866 ; 6,217 out-patients were admitted, shewing an increase of 109, when compared to last year.

"Only seven cases of cholera were admitted into the Hospital during the year, and these occurred in the months of January and February ; there was a very remarkable exemption from the disease during the other ten months of the year, which may in some degree be accounted for by the thorough cleansing Madras had during the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon in December 1866.

"The Dispensary is well attended, some coming from a distance to it."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 28th March 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"This building, originally a large private

house, is situated in the centre of a large compound, in a populous neighbourhood, chiefly inhabited by natives, where conservancy is not properly attended to; the ground is not completely fenced in, and is soiled by the people who live in the vicinity. There is a large tank; at present the water is very low, and fetid. The house requires general repairs, and the wood-work needs thorough cleaning. The ventilation is sufficient by means of venetian doors and windows. On the basement story there are four wards, besides dispensary and waiting-rooms, store-rooms, surgery, &c., affording space for twenty or more beds. Upstairs there are six wards, one a large one, in all sufficient for thirty or thirty-five beds. Drainage is superficial. No good water in the premises, that for drinking is carried in; chatty filters are used. Latrines are very clean, on dry earth system."

### EYE INFIRMARY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major G. SMITH, M. D.

"The following table gives the totals of admissions for the last five years including 1867, and shews that, during that time, 10,457 cases of eye disease have come under treatment at the Eye Infirmary. sufficient proof, if proof were wanted, of the public importance of this Institution."

TABLE A.

*Table of Admissions from 1863 to 1867.*

Years.	Europeans.		Natives.		Non-fighting men, Europeans and Natives.	Out-patients.	Total.	Remarks.
	Military.	Civil.	Military.	Civil.				
1863... ..	6	28	6	220	47	1,914	2,221	
1864... ..	17	36	4	184	61	1,672	1,974	
1865... ..	25	39	3	182	66	1,735	2,050	
1866... ..	10	79	13	206	5	1,774	2,087	
1867... ..	6	32	20	214	22	1,831	2,125	

1st Column—European Military Patients.—During 1867, only

	No.	six cases of European Military patients, as
2-10th Regiment	1	per margin, were admitted into Hospital.
76th do.	2	
Eur. Art. Vetn. Compy.	3	The special knowledge and experience of the
Total...	6	Oculist are but little taken advantage of by

Her Majesty's British Army in this Presidency.



**2nd Column—European Civil Patients.**—The number of admissions under this head, though falling considerably below that of last year, closely approximates to the average admissions from 1840 to 1865, viz., thirty-three. In the margin the details of the admissions for the past year are recorded.

**3rd Column—Native Military Patients.**—In the Report of this Institution for 1865, when explaining the small number of admissions under this head for that year, I solicited attention to a foot-note in the new Code of Medical Regulations, issued in 1856, page 129, which accorded to local Committees of Medical Officers assembled at out-stations, the power of determining, under certain circumstances, whether the subjects of ocular disease should be removed from the service, or transferred to the Eye Infirmary, but which had apparently been regarded practically as an authority for finally deciding upon all cases of ocular disease occurring in Native Military patients.

\* Circular Memorandum No. 2077, dated 10th June 1867.

In consequence of attention having been called to this point, orders were issued\* to the effect, that all cases of eye disease in Native Military patients, not coming under the strict provisions of the terms of the foot-note already quoted, which were not benefiting by treatment under the Regimental Surgeon, should be transferred to the Eye Infirmary for treatment and final disposal.

Nos.			Nos.		
* 1st Regiment N. I. ...	1		16th Regiment N. I. ...	3	The number of such cases during the past year has risen to twenty.*
2nd do ...	2		21st do ...	2	
3rd do ...	3		26th do ...	1	
7th do ...	4		37th do ...	1	
8th do ...	1		38th do ...	1	
14th do ...	1				

**4th Column—Native Civil Patients.**—“The number of Native Civil patients is higher for 1867 than it has been since 1863. It should be mentioned that only such patients as cannot with safety be treated as out-patients are admitted to Hospital. Cases of operation of course are admitted, so also are cases of perilous attacks of inflammatory action of any of the more important tunics, &c., of the eye. If from the total of admissions to Hospital we deduct the number of operations performed, viz., 166, the remainder will shew the number of cases admitted to Hospital which did not require operative interference.

**5th Column—Non-fighting men.**—“Under this head are classed

'non-fighting' in-patients, such as European and Native Pensioners, Artificers, Lascars, &c. During the past year there were admitted of this class twenty-two patients, of whom two were Europeans, seven East Indians, and thirteen Natives.

*6th Column—Out-patients.*—"The number of out-patients affected by the changes made in the batta rules of the Hospital in May 1863, and still further diminished by the abolition of the batta in 1865, is, as the total shews, on the increase; being for 1867, 1,831 as against 1,672 for 1864, 1,735 for 1865, and 1,774 for 1866. This is satisfactory, and shews the normal and healthy operation of the Institution.

*7th Column—Totals.*—"The Returns of the last five years give an annual average of 2,091½ patients."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 25th March 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Hospital consists of several buildings, some of them old, originally out-houses of the private residence occupied by the Superintendent, which have been added to, and converted for their present use. They are as clean as it is possible to keep them. The neighbourhood, though free from native huts, is objectionable. It is a populous one, and a public, and a very dusty road passes close to the male ward; the site generally is low, and consequently drainage defective; to remedy this, refuse water from lavatories and latrines is collected in tubs and removed. The buildings are all well ventilated; accommodation sufficient. Two large wards, male and female, separated by the Superintendent's residence; one for Sepoys, and one for Europeans; the latter a temporary arrangement till wards are available in the General Hospital. Latrines very clean, on the dry earth system."

## MILITARY FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon CORVIN SMITH, M.D.

"The average daily number of girls in the Asylum during the

year has been 200, average daily sick  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and the daily per-centage of sick to strength 5.5.

"The prevailing diseases during the year were vermes 114, scabies 105, diseases of stomach and bowels 36, fevers 34, diseases of lungs 22, eruptive fevers 13, &c. There has been no case of serious illness during the year.

"Early in January, I discovered the cause of the sickly appearance many of the girls had; 114 suffered from worms (*ascaris lumbricoides*) and were treated. Since then their health and tone has gradually improved.

"The means used for eradicating scabies (itch), which until now appeared to be *endemic in the Asylum*, has, I am thankful to say, been almost successful. Since the completion of the bath-room in the Hospital, recommended by me last year, there have been only twenty-two cases of the disease during a period of six and a half months, while during the same time in 1866 there were ninety-six cases. There has been no admission for scabies since November. The Hospital is now empty.

"The girl mentioned in last year's Report, as sister to the one sent to the Leper Hospital in 1865, has greatly improved, and has been discharged from Hospital, the ulcers being quite healed.

"No girl has been sent away sick during the year.

"No death occurred during the year."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 28th March 1868.

1. *Sanitary condition of building, ventilation, accommodation, drainage, &c.*—"The sanitary condition of the Institution is very good; grounds, buildings, &c., every where clean and in good order. Ventilation generally fair, except in the dormitories, where, besides twenty-four windows to each, there are floor ventilators and perforated zinc plates; additional special ventilation would be advisable, as all the windows cannot be kept open; ceiling ventilators have been recommended, and one has been made in the western range on trial; each dormitory contains about 60,000 cubic feet. Present strength 198, which has been nearly the average during the past year. Average daily sick  $11\frac{1}{2}$  deducted, leaves 187 to sleep in the dormitories;

average cubic space for each, 641 $\frac{3}{4}$  feet, scarcely sufficient for the elder girls. Drainage good. No alteration since last Inspection Report."

2. *Sanitary condition of latrines, rooms, &c.*—"All out-buildings are in good order and clean. The latrine is large, pretty well ventilated, very clean, and on the dry earth system. No cess pools. Conservancy arrangements satisfactorily carried out."

### GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon J. L. PAUL, M.D.

"1,480 Europeans and 1,388 Natives, in all 2,868 sick, were treated in the General Hospital during the year 1867, exclusive of out-patients, being 77 fewer Europeans, and 109 more Natives than last year, the Returns for which shewed a great increase over preceding years. The daily average number of sick for the year 1867 was—

Europeans...	...	...	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ against	92 $\frac{3}{4}$ of last year.
Natives ...	...	...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ against	94 $\frac{3}{4}$ of do.

Total... 202 against 187 $\frac{1}{2}$  of last year.

"On 71 days, the numbers actually treated in Hospital were over 210, and on 15 of these days amounted to, or exceeded 230. The largest number treated in Hospital on any one day was 256.

"The out-patients numbered 5,200, with a daily average attendance of 51.

"In the month of May, the Civil male European patients were transferred from the lower story, where they had been previously located, to the wards allotted them above stairs; at the same time the native male patients were moved from the eastern and central portions of the lower story to the corresponding western end, so that the Civil male sick are now finally located in the western half of the building—Europeans above and Natives below. The Military and Civil Hospitals, including grounds and conservancy, are therefore as completely separated as ever they can be, till the building now used as a female Hospital, which lies in the grounds of the Military Hospital, is swept away.

"All contagious diseases are, and have been, throughout the year, treated in the shed; and as small-pox, chicken-pox, and measles have prevailed in Madras to a great extent in 1867, it has been, throughout the year, in full and constant occupation. Fortunately

very few cases of cholera occurred during the year. Had cholera prevailed simultaneously with the contagious exanthemata, difficulty would have been experienced in accommodating the patients in the shed, as it contains only five small compartments, originally intended for the sub-division of cholera cases according to sex and social status, so that either the cholera cases and the patients with the exanthemata must have been treated in the same compartment, or tents must have been provided for the use of the former.

"In the sanctioned allotment there is accommodation for ninety-two male and eight female European patients, and for eighty-two male and twelve female Native patients, irrespective of the shed for contagious wards. From the daily average number of sick given above, it will be seen that the house was quite full throughout the year, in fact contained eight patients in excess of the sanctioned complement, if no heed be taken of the numbers accommodated in the shed or contagious wards, and it must be remarked that these wards can be turned to no other purpose, and can in no way relieve a crowded Hospital, unless contagious diseases happen to prevail. But they did prevail throughout the entire year under report, and perhaps the number above the complement may be fairly set down as the daily average of contagious cases throughout the year. During two and one-third months, the Hospital may be said to have been overcrowded, one day sixty-two patients above the allotment having been housed and treated; on many occasions both Europeans and Natives were refused admission from want of beds and accommodation, and I may add that the native wards especially were worked under pressure, convalescents being turned out to admit more ailing recent cases.

"The mortality during the year amounted to 68 Europeans and 131 Natives, or about 4.6 per cent. of the Europeans treated, and 9.5 of the Natives, a result somewhat more favorable than occurred during the previous year, due perhaps to the smaller number of cholera cases.

"The conservancy of the General Hospital can hardly be yet pronounced complete, as the latrines and lavatories on the lower story, originally built for the use of Europeans, have not been all as yet adapted to Natives, who now alone occupy the lower story; but this work has been sanctioned, and no doubt will be speedily carried out. In the upper story, two of the three lavatories and latrines are on the old plan, and have not as yet been assimilated to the lavatories and latrines on the Military side and in the central wing.

The cost would be great to remove these latrines and lavatories attached to the western wing, and to raise in their stead structures uniform with those in the central and eastern wing ; but they might be improved, and as it is to be hoped that water will be introduced into the upper story shortly, which will necessitate some modification of the bath-rooms, the time will be a convenient one to remodel entirely the old latrines and lavatories. When water is introduced into the bath-rooms, it is very desirable that bidets supplied with running water should be fixed in either the European bath-rooms, or in connection with the latrines.

“ During the year a system of drains, consisting of sewers and storm drains, has been laid down around the Hospital. The sewage drains are in connection with the bath-rooms, and such sculleries as have been constructed on the ground floor ; while the storm drains convey away the rain water from the roof, the washings from the verandahs, and are intended, I presume, to carry off the surface water from the compound as well. The storm water was no source of annoyance till these drains were constructed. The soil on which the Hospital stands is particularly dry, and showers of rain in this climate are unfrequent, so that, except on one or two days during the height of the north-east monsoon, water never lodged about the buildings for longer than fifteen or twenty minutes at any time, and during the monsoon rain-water now lodges as much as it ever did in the compound, as these storm drains are so constructed that they are on a higher level than the centre of the compound. Their failure to drain the compound is, however, the least of the evils attending them. Water is always stagnant in them, and refuses to flow without the aid of the broom. This water is derived from the droppings of the stand-pipes and from the washings of the verandahs, a portion of which is washed daily ; but the natives who are located in the lower story use the drain as a latrine at night, in spite of all the vigilance that can be brought to bear on it. It is quite in conformity with the custom of their own homes for them to do so, and the utmost difficulty is experienced in preventing them from turning the storm drain to improper uses, even during day light. It has certainly not improved the sanitary condition of the Hospital.

“ Water has been brought into the Hospital and supplied to the bath-rooms in use for the natives, to the administration-rooms, and to the house generally, by stand-pipes on the lower story ; but has not been conveyed to the upper story. The European bath-rooms

are wholly unsupplied with water, except what is carried upstairs in the most primitive fashion on men's shoulders. The most that could be carried upstairs in this way is 250 to 300 gallons per day. Allowing three pints per man for drinking purposes, and two gallons for personal ablution, the capabilities for bathing in the European wards are reduced very low, indeed far more so than they ought to be. Baths ought to be available for at least one-fifth of the inmates of an hospital daily, in addition to an adequate basin supply, and where there are many convalescents, the bath supply of cold-water ought to be much larger, in fact practically unlimited. No special means exist for giving hot or warm baths; when these are required, the water must be heated in the cook-room and conveyed in pots like the cold water to the baths upstairs.

"I referred in my report last year to the open state of the Hospital. The completion of the boundary wall has effected some improvement in this respect, but the gates are still open, so that patients can leave Hospital at any time, their friends can come in when, or bring in what, they choose; but I hope before another Annual Report is submitted, that a suitable porter's lodge will be erected, although even then the Hospital and its grounds will be still accessible by fording the Cooum.

"The porter's lodge is also wanted as quarters for the Serjeant, who is lodged for the present in one of the out-houses on the Military side, which is unsuitable, as it has neither cook-room nor out-offices."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 27th March 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The portion of the building not occupied by British troops is now properly the General Hospital. It is clean and in good order. The asphalt flooring has a soiled appearance, which is not removed by washing. The house temporarily occupied as a female hospital has lately been white-washed and looks clean, but is infested with bugs. The water pipes are frequently out of order, and are, together with the uncleanly habits of the native patients, a constant source of annoyance to the Assistant Surgeons who occupy a portion of the house. The grounds generally are clean, but an unsightly pit remains near the Female Hospital. The houses

for a considerable distance in rear beyond the wall have been demolished, but the ground not yet cleared. The site of the Hospital is low and flat; drainage consequently defective; the ground floors are too low. They and the ground outside should be raised, so as to admit of a sufficient fall for drainage. There is free ventilation in the wards, the main building is allotted for 92 Europeans and 82 Natives, males, total 174; the average for the past year has been 202. The shed for contagious cases is rather out of repair; the floor of the latrine, the only one for patients and servants, especially. Good water is supplied from the Seven Wells; chatty filters upstairs. Latrines are on dry earth conservancy; either from want of sufficient attendants, or from ignorance or neglect on their part, the system is not very efficiently carried out."

## LEPER HOSPITAL.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon Major

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D.

"Since my last Annual Report, the Leper Hospital has not undergone any alterations, excepting the formation of a masonry drain, from the kitchens through the compounds of the European male and the European and Native female wards, through the adjacent Railway property, below the level of the rails, and into the open ground beyond, where it debouches into a low lying basin, which is flooded during the monsoons. This drain was rendered necessary as a substitute for a much lower and badly constructed one, which was situated between the Native and European male wards, the ordinary choked condition of which rendered it worse than useless; and I am happy to say that the new channel has been built with such a gradient as to render it very effective in carrying away quickly all matters thrown into it.

"All the buildings have undergone white washing during the twelve months under review.

"The year opened with twenty-one Europeans and sixty-five Natives in the Lazaretto, and, during its course, 10 Europeans and 75 Natives have been admitted, thus forming a total of 171 patients during 1867. Amongst this number, the mortality has been much less than that of the preceding twelve months. But one East



Indian has died and twenty Natives, giving a proportion of one casualty in 8·095 cases treated, against the ratio of 1 in 5·764 in 1866."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 22nd February 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"All the buildings are perfectly clean and in good condition, arranged in detached blocks. The drainage is superficial, and appears now to be satisfactory. The floors of some blocks, said to have been damp, are improved by being covered with asphalt. The wards generally well ventilated. There is sufficient accommodation for the present number of inmates, eighty-six. An ample supply of water from several wells; no cess-pools or foul drains any where. Cook-room and other out-houses remarkably clean. Latrines the same; dry earth system very effectively carried out."

10. *Hospital baths and lavatories, as to their sufficiency and cleanliness, &c.*—"Bath-rooms sufficient, and an ample supply of water; this is utilized in the gardens which are cultivated by the patients, affording useful occupation."

11. *Nature, character, and condition of bedding and furniture.*—"Bedding and furniture clean and in good condition on iron cots, comfortable clothing supplied to all."

## LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon G. BIDIE, M.B.

"Being directed by Government General Order No. 1,311, dated 22nd October 1867, to proceed to Mysore and Coorg on special duty, I proceed to give a brief report regarding the working of this Institution during the portion of the year that has elapsed. The season has, on the whole, been a favorable one, and conducive to public health, and no case of epidemic disease has happened in the Asylum. A considerable number of admissions have taken place, and many more would have been recorded had the accommodation at my disposal been more extensive. The existing space for patients is much too limited, and it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to expedite the

completion of the new Asylum in Locock's Gardens. The padded cells, put up by order of Government, were executed on a plan that rendered them useless; and as the padding was being destroyed by white ants, I recommended their restoration to their original state, so as to give more room; and Government were pleased to sanction this measure on the 16th May 1867. On the 11th May, the idiots located in the Monegar Choultry were transferred to my care, and a bungalow secured for their reception, at a monthly rent of 110 Rupees. This measure had the desirable effect of placing under one Medical Officer all cases of mental disease presenting for treatment in Madras. The number of admissions (including the transfers from the Idiot Asylum) is 101, and 25 patients have been discharged. Of those sent out, fourteen were cured and eleven relieved. The cases received from the Idiot Asylum were chiefly chronic and hopeless varieties of dementia, and of course the accession of so large a number of such cases, about the middle of the year will greatly disturb the proportion of recoveries to admissions in the Annual Report. The mortality has been rather heavy, ten deaths having occurred in the period under review. This may be accounted for by the fact that many of the patients under treatment were old and worn out by the disease, or hardships previous to admission. In fact, large numbers have been so feeble as to require careful nursing, liberal diet, and stimulants to keep them alive.

"The system of management has been entirely one of non-restraint, straitjackets, gags, &c., formerly in use, having been carefully looked away. When a patient is violent, he is merely put in charge of a sufficient number of keepers, to prevent him from injuring himself or others; and it has been my aim to maintain, under all circumstances, a firm, but kind and conciliatory control. Such patients as could amuse themselves or take exercise out of doors have been encouraged to do so. The means at command for their recreation, however, are very inadequate. At Dighton's bungalow the Native patients have been engaged in garden culture, but the insufficient water-supply has greatly hindered operations. An attempt is now being made there to grow Senna, Hyoscyamus, and Indian corn. The therapeutical means employed in treatment have consisted chiefly of tonics, sedatives, and cold baths. As native military patients considered it a great hardship to have to pay for their diet at contract rates, the Government, on the matter being represented to them, sanctioned an uniform charge of two annas per diem for all whose

pay or pension exceeded five Rupees per mensem, while those drawing a lower rate are to be regarded as paupers."

Assistant Surgeon G. H. ALEXANDER adds—

"In consequence of Dr. Bidie being employed on special duty, I took over charge of the Lunatic Asylum from him on the 1st November. I shall merely add a few remarks to what he has already written. The total number of admissions during the past year has been 110. The large number of admissions is owing to the fact that all the patients in the Monegar Choultry, sixty in number, were transferred to the Asylum on the 11th of May. The total number of insanes that has been treated in the Asylum during the last year is 156, and of these 33 have been discharged. Of these thirty-three cases, two Europeans embarked for England, eleven entrusted to the care of their friends, nineteen sent out recovered, and one patient absconded. The total number of deaths, during the year, has been twelve, viz., one European and eleven Natives; at present there are 111 cases under treatment. To receive the large number of insanes from the Monegar Choultry, it was found necessary to obtain increased accommodation, and in accordance with G. O., No. 262, dated 12th March 1867, Dighton's bungalow was rented for this purpose at 110 Rupees per mensem. It has accommodation for sixty patients, allowing over 600 cubic feet for each bed. The bungalow is lofty and well ventilated, a wooden air-tube having been inserted in the roof of the front hall, and it is surrounded by a good extent of ground. The coach-house was white-washed, the walls pierced with holes, and the roof rendered suitable for the purpose of ventilation. This was done so that there might be some place to which to remove noisy patients during the night. Arrangements were made to render the bungalow fit, as far as possible, for the reception of the insanes: one bath-room was converted into a privy for use during the night; two wells in the compound were secured, one by a wall built around it, topped with thorns, access to it being by a door opening by lock and key. The other well has also a wall around it, and the top is covered with a wooden grating with a trap door, secured with lock and key. The water-supply from this well is scanty, and used for bathing purposes. The water from the other well is used for gardening. The drinking water, both for the Asylum and Dighton's bungalow, is procured by a water cart from Egmore. Three stalls have been enclosed as a privy

for day use, and the dry earth system has been carried out. The cooking-room is large and sufficient, and in a line with it are three godowns, in which the stores are kept. Dr. Bidie has already stated that he has been cultivating the ground about the bungalow. Indian corn, *Hyoscyamus*, and *Senna* have been planted. The Indian corn has grown up pretty well, the other plants are coming up slowly. This backward state of affairs is owing to the insufficiency of rain last year.

“Owing to the necessity of providing additional accommodation for insanes, Government have resolved to rent a house, as a temporary measure, close to Dighton’s bungalow at a rent of Rupees 70 per mensem. This bungalow is to be kept on until the completion of the new Lunatic Asylum. Allowing about 600 cubic feet for each patient, the bungalow will accommodate thirty individuals. The bungalow is cheerfully situated, and surrounded by a large compound.

“The building of the new Asylum is progressing slowly; to shew the amount of work done up to the present, I beg to submit the following statement:—

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2 Cottages for East Indian males, to accommodate twelve patients.                      | } Walls completed, going on with roofing. |
| 8 Cottages for Native males, to accommodate ninety-six patients.                       | } Walls not yet completed.                |
| 4 Cottages for Native females, to accommodate forty-eighty patients.                   | } Walls completed.                        |
| 2 Cottages for East Indian females, to accommodate twelve patients, <i>criminals</i> . | } Walls completed.                        |
| 1 Cottage for Native females.  |   |
| 2 Cottages for males, to accommodate twelve patients each.                             | } Foundations laid.                       |

“The general health of the inmates of the Asylum, during the past year, has been very good; no epidemic prevailed amongst them, but there were a few cases of diarrhoea at the change of the hot weather to cold.

“The casualties for the year have been at the rate of less than eight per cent., which favorably contrasts with the average per-centage of casualties in the Asylums in England.”

## LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon H. KING.

" Deliveries in Hospital	...	...	942
Delivered on the way to Hospital or brought			
in immediately after delivery...	...	...	19
Died in labor undelivered	...	...	2

Total... 963

"The number of labors in 1867 was less by 168 than that of 1866. This falling off must be attributed to the occurrence of some cases of puerperal fever in the Hospital in March and April, which produced a panic, and caused the monthly numbers for the months March to October to fall below the corresponding figures even of the preceding year. In November and December, however, the numbers rose again, and the number of deliveries in the latter month exceeded not only that of any previous December, but that of any previous month since the opening of the Institution, with six exceptions.

The races of the mothers were as follow:—

Europeans	..	...	7
East Indians	...	...	124
Mahomedans	...	...	17
Hindoos	...	..	139
Pariahs	...	...	676

Seven pupils received diplomas as midwives during the year. The expense of the class amounted to Rs. 426-11-2. Each Native patient receives two annas daily for her support. The daily cost of dieting each European or East Indian patient averaged Annas 14.

"The stoppages from patients for cost of dieting amounted to Rupees 213-2-0."

## DISPENSARY LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon H. KING.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	In-crease.
In-patients... { Europeans and East				
Indians.....	48	55	93	38
Natives.....	16	46	52	6
Out-patients.. { Europeans and East				
Indians.....	2,901	3,734	4,228	494
Natives.....	5,990	5,390	6,369	979

This tabular statement shows a most satisfactory increase in every class of Dispensary patients. The number of in-patients treated in 1867 exceeded that of 1866 by 30 *per cent.* The out-patients increased 14 *per cent.*"

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 25th March 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"Some of the bath-rooms require repair, owing to the crumbling away of the lime; in other respects the building is in good order and clean. The ground is extensive and appears to be clean, but the fence in many places is broken, and there is no means of preventing the committal of nuisances. The site is low, and drainage defective, the basement should be raised. Subsoil drains conduct all refuse water to the river Cooum, which is at a short distance, and at present in a very filthy state. Ventilation very good by means of doors and windows. There are ten wards, Matron's apartment, Dispensary, and Surgery. Area of wards 5,440. Accommodation ample; at present there are twenty-six patients and thirty pregnant women, some amongst the latter (Natives who receive batta or food) appear to be a rather long period in waiting; drinking water brought in for other purposes from a tank in the ground, which is largely resorted to by the neighbourhood, but said to be protected from pollution. Dry earth system not introduced. Latrines flushed daily, but this is not satisfactory; excreta collected by sweepers and removed daily by Municipal carts; coal-tar is used. The closets for Europeans are generally clean, but some require repair and lime-washing."

## MILITARY MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon G. H. WALTER.

"The average strength of the Institution, during the year, has been 296, which is seven below the average of last year. The total number of admissions to hospital has been 233, or 78 *per cent.* to strength, which, with two remaining at the close of last year, make a total of 235 treated; of these 230 have been discharged cured, three have been sent away on sick leave, one has died, and one remains

under treatment. The daily average number of sick has been only six, or two per cent. to strength; while but one death has occurred, giving the unusually low death ratio of but 0·3 per cent.

“ Mr. Gover, the Principal, ever watchful over the comfort and health of his charge, has succeeded in extirpating the plague of bugs, which have hitherto been the pest of the Nursery. His method is a very simple one, and deserves further trial. A belt of tar, about two inches broad, is painted all round the building, just beyond the reach of the boys—this encircles the upper half of all doors and windows. As the vermin harbour in the crevices of the joists and ceiling of the room, they cannot descend to the boys without crossing this band of tar, which Mr. Gover thinks they cannot do, or that they die in the attempt. Be this as it may, the Nursery children all testify to the great comfort they have derived from this experiment.”

#### Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General

J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 24th March 1868.

1. *Sanitary Condition of Building, Ventilation, Accommodation, Drainage, &c.*—“ The Institution is in good condition and very clean, but infested with bugs. The main building, consisting of two stories, is well ventilated by doors, numerous windows, and pot tubes in the roof, and by open arch-ways on the ground floor. The dormitory on the upper floor has an area of 9,450 feet, and 118,125 cubic space; 230 boys sleep here, each having 41 feet area, and 513 cubic space. There are fifty-four Nursery boys in a detached building. This is in very neat order, clean and well ventilated; the drainage generally is natural by configuration of ground.”

2. *Sanitary condition of out-buildings, Latrines, and Rooms, &c.*—“ All out buildings are in good sanitary condition.”

3. *Quality of the rations, and arrangements for cooking, &c.*—“ I see by the table that beef is given four times a week, and three days in succession. Mutton once a week only. Fish is occasionally issued in lieu of mutton or fowl; rice or bread daily, no other vegetable food. The diet seems to answer well, as the boys look remarkably healthy. Cooking very good, by Duff's stove. The drain from the cook-room is very objectionable. It is too deep to be easily cleaned.”

4. *Nature and condition of Lavatories and Baths, &c.*—“ The Lavatory is well supplied with water; all are bathed daily, except

such as are exempted by the Medical Officer ; water runs freely to a drain outside."

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood and Station generally.*—"Conservancy within the enclosure grounds, which are very extensive and open for a considerable distance in front, is well attended to ; the only exception observed being the drain above remarked on ; outside, to the right of the entrance, there are some disorderly native huts, and at a short distance a bandy stand and a foul tank. The road is in rear of the buildings and at a short distance. The water from the Lavatory runs to a drain on the side of this road, and the contents of the cook-room drain pass out at another place ; this latter spot is offensive owing to the stagnation of the sewage. On the other side of the same road is the Egmore main drain. Just in rear of the Hospital the sewage of this drain is allowed to spread over a piece of low rice ground, and is a constant source of annoyance. It has frequently been brought to notice, but nothing has been done to remedy the evil."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The hospital has lately been put in order ; it is very neat and clean, but the bugs are here also, and it appears to be difficult matter to get rid of them. The Principal, Mr. Gover, has adopted a plan by which he hopes in time to destroy them. The site is well raised, and the ventilation good, by doors and windows : two stories ; lower seldom used ; total area 3,147, cubic space 35,304 ; more than sufficient for the average sick. Latrine very clean, dry earth effectually used ; the filthy cesspool of the Egmore drain is seen from the upper windows ; it is at times very offensive. Water supply, &c., as in the main building ; a carbon filter is used."

## NATIVE INFIRMARY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon-Major W. J. VANSOMEREN.

"The successive seasons of 1867 have been characterized by one unusual deviation from their ordinary course." The "latter rains" were far from so copious as they generally are, and the port has not been visited by any heavy gales or hurricanes, such as frequently desolate it in the months of May, October, and November.

"In point of healthiness the past year has presented a marked improvement on that which preceded it. Although, during the first



three months, diseases of various kinds were rife and fatal, the remaining nine months have been much less unhealthy, and were it not for the recent prevalence of variola and morbilli, I could describe the salubrity of the town in still less qualified

\* There were but forty short of this proportion.

terms. Nearly a third\* of the total admissions into my Hospital during the period

under review took place in the months of January, February, and March, and more than half the casualties occurred within that time, a fact sufficiently probative of the contrast in both the prevalence and fatality of disease during the first as compared with the last three-fourths of the twelve months.

“ The Infirmary is undergoing extensive alterations and additions. Wards 5 and 6, which used to be occupied by females, have been entirely demolished, and the others, formerly allotted to women, are occupied by men. As a temporary measure, all the wards in the southern block are now used for female patients, an arrangement which will continue until their occupants can be removed into the new women's wards at present under construction in an enclosed area west of the old hospital. When the proposed additions are completed, the wards for females, with accommodation for forty inmates, will be entirely distinct from those for males, of whom sixty may be entertained with an allowance of 80 superficial feet for each individual. The present latrines are to be removed, and four others substituted: two adjacent to the male, and the other two contiguous to the female wards.

“ The epidemic wards, formerly the Foundling Hospital, are, by a recent order of Government, to be transferred to the Leper Hospital, as soon as a new block of buildings for infectious diseases has been built on a spot west of the enclosed space on which the female wards are being constructed. The new epidemic wards are to furnish accommodation for twenty patients, *i. e.*, twelve men and eight women, with an allotment of 100 superficial feet to each person.

“ In my last Annual Report I alluded to the necessity for more Hospital accommodation, in consequence of the large number of “hopeless cases received into this Infirmary, not only from the 1st District but also from other districts of Madras, and even other public Hospitals.” That necessity has been rendered still more urgent by the extension, during the year, of the Monegar Choultry, and the erection of another alms house by the Rajah of Venkatagerry, whose name the new Institution bears. With these sources of supply to

the enlarged Infirmary, in addition to the populous district from which a considerable number of its inmates are drawn, it may be expected that its hundred beds will be generally occupied, and I need scarcely say that so large a Hospital must constitute a fine field for practice, and present opportunities for observation second only to the General Hospital of Madras.

"The superior healthiness of the past year is attested by a considerable reduction in the number of admissions into this Institution. 1,185 cases were entertained, and they are less by about 24 per cent. than those admitted in 1866. As 52 remained from the previous year, the total treated in 1867 were 12,037, among whom there were 273 casualties, giving a proportion of 1 in 4·531, so that there has not only been a smaller amount of disease in the past twelve months, but such diseases as prevailed were less formidable and fatal.

"Cholera prevailed epidemically in the early part of the year. Six patients were admitted with the disease in January, four in February, and one in March, forming a total during the year of eleven, among whom there were as many as nine casualties. After cholera had disappeared, variola began to prevail, and has done so more or less during the remainder of the twelve months. There have been but seven admissions into the Infirmary with this frightful disease, four of which occurred in May, and the only casualty from small-pox took place in April, when there was also a case of varioloid disease admitted under treatment. During the last few months *morbilli* have also prevailed, but a single case treated in October represents the sum total of my experience of the malady in this Hospital."

#### IDIOT ASYLUM.

"On the 11th of May the insanes of the former (so-called) Idiot Asylum were removed to the Lunatic Asylum, and ceased to be under my medical charge. From the commencement of the year to the date of their removal twenty-nine patients came under treatment in the Native Infirmary; of their number eleven died, including one who succumbed to a serious injury of the chest, sustained in a scuffle with the servants of the Institution during the month of January. The casualty list was considered a heavy one by Government, and formed the subject of an explanatory report, which was forwarded to the Deputy Inspector General on the 16th September 1867. To the contents of that report I have nothing to add, beyond the fact that

the mortality, about which reference was made, did not exceed that of 1866, while it was considerably below that of 1865.

"The buildings formerly occupied by insanes have been incorporated with the Monegar Choultry, and allotted in part to foundlings, and in part to paupers. I mention this particularly to shew that the removal of the insanes will not reduce the work of this Hospital, although it must alter the description of patients who come under treatment.

"Amongst the thirty-five occupants of the Foundling Asylum, there have been no less than seventeen cases of disease, in six of which a fatal result occurred. Marasmus eventuated in death in three instances, the infants being respectively two years, four months, and one month old. General dropsy in one and *diarrhoea* in another child of four years of age was the cause of dissolution, and the sixth casualty was brought about by Pneumonia in an infant of twelve months. This mortality, though higher than that of last year, is by no means so high as that of most Foundling Hospitals, in which the tender age of the patients, the circumstances under which they become inmates of such Institutions, and the substitution of artificial feeding, or of a nurse's milk, for that of their own mothers, must tell very prejudicially against the chances of life."

#### DISTRICT.

"Excluding its first three months, the past year has been exceptionally healthy in my district. Heavy falls of rain in the country at large have been followed by plentiful harvests, which have reduced the prices of food of all kinds, so that favorable seasonal influences doubtless materially contributed to the general healthiness of the population; considerable credit is, I think, also due to the President and Members of the late Municipal Commission, for the manner in which, with inadequate agents and means at their disposal, they have maintained the conservancy of the town. To their care and attention in this direction I feel we owe much of the salubrity which the city has enjoyed. Epidemic influences have prevailed, but not so extensively nor so fatally as in former years, excepting of course the first quarter, when cholera of a virulent type occasioned many deaths, and an epidemic of *Varicella* co-existed with that formidable disease."

#### CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

"The number of admissions into the sick ward of the Male Orphanage was 106, six less than in 1866.

"In the Female Asylum, the table of admissions shews a considerable excess over the previous twelve months, so that the disparity between the male and female orphanages, noticed in my last Annual Report, is by no means so marked in the present one.

"It is with pleasure and thankfulness that I record the lapse of a second year without a single casualty in either orphanage."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, M. D., dated 22nd February 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"All the wards now occupied, Surgery, &c., are very clean; improvements of drainage and alterations in buildings are now in progress, consequently the neighbourhood is in some places in disorder, materials and debris being removed. Ventilation in the new wards is complete, that of some of the old wards has been improved. When the additions are completed, there will be space for ninety-two beds, fifty-two for males and forty for females, affording ample accommodation for all. Two female wards have been completed, two others advancing; two have been constructed at the end of the northern block. The site of the buildings is low, but it is hoped that by means of the improvements in drainage now being carried out, this difficulty will be surmounted; all sewage will be conducted by a main drain to a considerable distance. Water supply good and abundant from wells in the compound. All the old latrines have been removed, and three have been built in their stead, one for males, and two for females, all these are extremely clean, and dry earth conservancy is effectually carried out."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By public subscription and a grant from Government."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"Remarks are made in the Visitors' book for the choultry, by visiting members of Committee regarding the Infirmary and are generally satisfactory."

## MADURA.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon  
JOHN MURRAY, M.D.

"During the past year the public health throughout the Madura District has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and excepting the star-

city of rain and the consequent partial failure of the rice crops, no atmospheric phenomena worthy of mention have occurred.

“During the two months that I have had charge of the Civil Dispensary, prices have been steadily rising throughout the district, owing to the almost total failure of the north-east monsoon; and it is to be feared that great scarcity and privation will almost certainly result. No epidemic disease has prevailed throughout the district. There was a certain amount of small-pox, and a few sporadic cases of cholera were treated at the Dispensary; with these exceptions there was no outbreak of sickness requiring special notice.

“The Civil Dispensary continues to be fully appreciated by the community at large. There were 284 in-patients admitted during the year, and 9,338 out-patients, while in the year preceding the in-patients amounted to 384, and the out-patients to 8,418. The great falling off in the number of in-patients arises from the fact, that greater care and discrimination in the selection of suitable cases were found to be necessary; the admissions being restricted as much as possible to those persons who were suffering from actual disease, and who were likely to derive benefit from medical treatment. Aged and infirm persons, complaining of rheumatism in their joints, but whose sufferings are really due chiefly to old age and insufficient diet, are habitual frequenters of Dispensary verandahs. To such it is almost hopeless to grant admission, and the funds of the Institution could not with propriety be expended on providing food for persons not, strictly speaking, in need of medical aid.

“There were seventy-four operations performed during the past year, of these twelve were capital.”

#### LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

“There have been forty-eight admissions to the Lying-in Hospital during the past year, and of these forty-five have been already confined. This exhibits a decrease of ten confinements compared with the previous year. No deaths occurred. The decrease in the number of patients may be accounted for by the fact, that during a part of the year the Committee of Management prohibited the Matron from admitting any woman belonging to the town who was not actually in labour—those who came from a distance being admitted in the commencement of the ninth month of pregnancy. This rule, however,

has now been altered, and all applicants without exception are admitted to the Hospital from the commencement of the ninth month of pregnancy."

## MANARGOODY.

Extract from Medical Report by Native Surgeon

P. S. MOOTOOSAWMY MOODELLY.

"In submitting the Annual Report of the Dispensary of this station, I am glad to record that it has been working well, and continues to maintain its reputation for usefulness.

"There have been during the past year 239 in-door patients, and 5,973 applicants, who have received medical aid; the particulars of which are indicated below :—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Remained on the 31st December 1866.	15	6	21
Admitted during the year 1867.....	224	5,973	6,197
Discharged.....	216	5,958	6,174
Died.....	11	14	25
Remaining on the 31st December 1867	12	7	19
Average daily number of sick for the year.....	10½	26½	36½

It will be seen from the foregoing table, that there has been a falling off of 40 amongst the in, and 1,607 amongst the out-patients. The decrease in the case of inmates is attributable to funds being limited, and the number being thereby restricted to seven a day; while in those of out-patients, it is owing to a small amount of sickness and to the improved system of registering. The Dispensary has been pretty well attended, and those who cannot come to it are attended at their houses.

"The public health has been pretty good, and the seasons moderate; there has not been the usual fall of rain, and consequently the people suffered much.

"The station, as usual, has been visited by small-pox and cholera, the former appeared occasionally throughout the year.

"With regard to cholera, it broke out suddenly this year in an epidemic form in the town on the 22nd July, and continued up to 8th August, during which time it raged severely, and carried away several lives.

"I noticed in my last annual report the introduction of the Towns' Improvement Act, and that two modes of taxation were adopted, viz., the tolls and that on arts and professions. I am glad to report that the scheme is working pretty well in this comparatively small municipality, though the feelings of the people seem to apprehend that they are very much oppressed by various taxes. The municipality, however, makes a very liberal allowance in poor and helpless cases.

"Ninety-four surgical operations of more or less importance were performed during the year under review."

#### KERR LYING-IN WARD.

"This department has made very little improvement during the year; there were twelve entries recorded, of which two absented themselves, while the other ten had their confinements in the Hospital.

"I find now from experience that the gift of a cloth has not been sufficient to induce women to avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, and I am, therefore, about to introduce, with the consent of the Managing Committee, the issue of dry rations during the time they await their accouchement, instead of their being fed with the food prepared in the Dispensary. This has been found to answer well in the like Institutions at the Presidency, and I hope the experiment will meet with success at this place also. It will afford a good field for practical instruction for the female pupils qualifying themselves as midwives.

"Forty-four cases of confinement were treated outside in the town and its neighbourhood; many of them have been attended by the Hospital midwife and female pupils.

"The instruction of the female pupils was resumed this year, as stated in my last year's report; it was commenced on 1st April last with four students; these were women of the barber caste, who practise midwifery as their art. They are getting on pretty well, and have made a fair progress in their study. One of them was very

dull, and evinced little or no desire for improvement, she was, therefore, dismissed in September last; the other three will be sent out on the 1st March next; another class will be formed on the 1st of the next official year. The pupils attend Hospital duties morning and evening, and receive instruction two hours a day on the theoretical and practical points of midwifery. I labour very much just now from want of a text-book on the subject, and supply of obstetric diagrams for illustration. As I find it difficult to procure a work of the kind in the vernaculars, I have made up my mind to prepare one in Tamil, suited to the wants and capabilities of this class of people.

"I regret to state that the resources of the Hospital income remain stationary; very little progress has been made towards it since the Institution was made self-supporting.

"The expenses of the Institution for the past year amounts to Rupees 4,252-5-2, of which Rupees 721-4-6 were paid from the funds of the Dispensary."

### Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General

J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 24th January 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"Conservancy of the town is carried out by a Municipal Board. Carts and sweepers are employed in cleaning the streets. Refuse is removed daily. Most of the streets are wide and clean, and have open drains. Water scarce this season; many of the tanks about the town are dry."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Hospital requires white-washing, and repairs to floor and roof. Building and grounds kept clean. Drainage natural. There are sufficient doors and windows for free ventilation, if kept open. They are all planked, and, when closed, must prevent a free circulation of air. There are two parallel wards; surgery, and store-room intervening; and two small rooms. Each main ward has a cubic area of 7,200 feet and superficial 450. Space for sixteen beds. There are two large detached wards, female and midwifery. Water supply rather scarce this season.

"The Native Surgeon has brought this to the notice of the Municipality, and recommended that means should be adopted to conduct



a supply from the neighbouring river. All out-buildings are in good condition and clean. Dry earth conservancy is carried out; no coal-tar."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By interest on invested funds; about Rs. 60 a month available; not sufficient. Number of in-patients limited to seven. Wanting in cots, bedding, and clothing, and a few articles of furniture."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"A Visitors' book is kept. Remarks generally satisfactory."

## MANGALORE.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon J. MACPHERSON.

"During the past year the number of patients greatly exceeds that of former years, more particularly the attendance of out-patients, which has been steadily increasing since 1864.

"The number of out-patients, who applied for relief in 1864, was 1,717; in 1865, the number fell to 1,653; in 1866, the total rose to 2,676; in 1867, the numbers shew an increase up to 3,376.

"The number of in-patients treated during the year amounts to 137; in 1866, the numbers were 153; and in 1865, 258; the latter number included the Police cases now treated in a separate Hospital."

"The financial statement shews a decrease from the previous year, more especially the subscriptions. The total income amounted to Rupees 2,001-8-11, of which Rupees 622 was contributed by Government in the shape of medicines, &c. The total expenditure, during the year, was Rupees 1,641-3-5, leaving Rupees 360-5-6 on hand. The European subscriptions amounted only to Rupees 294, and the Native to Rupees 536, shewing a decrease of nearly Rupees 700. Meetings were held in the early part of the year, and subscriptions to a large amount were promised; but since then, a large number of the subscribers have fallen off. It was suggested by Dr. King that the Municipal Commissioners should take the Dispensary over altogether, or contribute an annual amount equal to the Native subscriptions.

"No Meeting of the Dispensary Committee (if there be such a Committee) appears to have taken place since the beginning of 1866."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 16th November 1867.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"The ground within a tolerable large enclosure is kept clean; close out side are the Artillery lines. Conservancy in the town does not appear to be much attended to. It is overgrown with cocoanut and other lofty trees."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Hospital is very clean. Drainage natural; ventilation sufficient by doors and windows: lateral ventilators in walls, and apertures at the floor: eight wards, sufficient for eighteen or twenty beds; two special or caste wards outside; a convenient operation room, lighted from the roof. Water ample on the premises. Two latrines, one only used; a tatted screen at the other side of the Hospital for women. MacDougall's powder used freely, and dry earth conservancy carried out; no tar."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By subscription."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"The only remark in Visitors' book is by Lord Napier; on the whole, satisfactory."

### MASULIPATAM.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon T. E. FRENCH.

"Since my last Annual Report, I have to observe that, as several important repairs have been undertaken, the building itself is now in a most satisfactory and good working condition. A new set of bed-clothing has been provided for the patients, out of a subscription of Rupees 50, given for that purpose by Lord Napier, during his tour of inspection at this station in March last. In the Return I have the honor to submit along with this report, it is with pleasure I shew that an increase has taken place, both among the in- and out-patients, as compared with last year's Return:—

1866..	{ In-patients.....	87
	{ Out-patients.....	2,571

Total.... 2,658

1867...	{ In-patients.....	138
	{ Out-patients.....	2,902
		<hr/>
	Total.....	3,040
		<hr/>
Increase.	{ In-patients...	51
	{ Out-patients.....	331
		<hr/>
	Total increase...	382

The average daily number of in-patients has been  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , while the daily average number of out-patients has been 31, for the past twelve months.

“ Every attempt is made to induce the inhabitants of the district to continue subscribing to the Dispensary. In March last, a public Meeting was convened by the Collector, and an appeal was made to the charity of the inhabitants; when it was shewn them, by Mr. Thornhill, that though Government kept up Hospitals for the benefit of the sick, it was their duty to undertake the cost of maintenance of the Institution, and to support those among them who were, during sickness, unable to earn a livelihood. At this Meeting, each individual was called upon respectively to put down his name for whatever subscription or donation he thought proper to give, a book being provided for that purpose. By this scheme, it was found that they had subscribed their names to the extent of Rupees 3,226; out of this sum, Rupees 1,614 have been collected, just half of the amount subscribed. Since then, I have called upon the Acting Collector to urge the inhabitants to pay up, and to use his influence in collecting the above sum. He, Mr. Wilson, has kindly written to them, and even went so far as to call upon them, through the medium of the *Kistna Gazette*, but without avail. At present there are five Life Governors, who subscribe 100 Rupees each per annum; of these, three gentlemen have paid in their subscription, two, I regret to say, have written to the Collector, giving notice of their withdrawal of their support, viz., the Nabob of Masulipatam and the Rajah of Nuzeenud. I am sorry to add that the inhabitants of this town and district seem less disposed every day to contribute to the support of this Dispensary. This I cannot account for, as there are several well-to-do merchants in this town, who take no interest whatever in the welfare of their poorer brethren.

“ During the past year, the town of Masulipatam has enjoyed singular immunity from fatal and epidemic diseases; up to the pre-

sent date, there has not been a single case of cholera brought to my notice ; whereas, in former years, cholera always made its appearance, with more or less severity, among the native population."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. E. MAYER, dated 28th November 1867.

1. *Sanitary condition of building, ventilation, accommodation, drainage, &c.*—"The building is a very good one, and in excellent repair ; it consists of eight rooms, besides an enclosed verandah ; nothing could surpass the cleanliness of every part of it ; the floor is of chunam, it should be of asphalte. Ventilation is effected by twenty-two doors and ten windows, besides ridge ventilation for the large ward ; the mean height of the large ward, the building being pent-roofed, is twenty feet ; at night, four lamps on average are lighted."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"In all respects the condition of this Institution is satisfactory, excepting that of the finance department, which would appear, unless some additional subscriptions or donations are procured, to be in a declining state ; the monthly receipts average 120 Rupees, while the average monthly expenditure is about Rupees 180 ; thus there is a balance on the wrong side of about 60 Rupees monthly, which can only be met by taking it from the capital, and this amounts only Rupees 1,500, or thereabouts. I can only add that, under these circumstances, fresh exertions to obtain subscriptions and donations should be made. I am glad to observe, nevertheless, that since my last inspection, the capital above specified has been obtained."

## MERCARA.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon J. P. NASH, M.D.\*

"During the year 1867, the number of in-patients amounted to 177, and out-patients to 4,945, which figures represent a decrease of 95 in-patients and 354 out-patients, compared with the number of persons treated at the Dispensary during the preceding year of famine and sickness.

"The principal diseases were Intermittent Fevers, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, and Pulmonary affections ; and from which

thirty-one deaths occurred in the Dispensary, being just half the number of the previous year.

“ Since my last report, a large room for a surgery has been added to the Dispensary, which now permits of a ward being available for special cases ; a bath-room has been built in the verandah, and a small house for the Dresser, close to the Dispensary, is nearly completed. These buildings have cost Rupees 1,729-14-11, and the balance in favour of the Dispensary fund, on the 1st January 1868, was Rupees 714-7-9.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. H. ORR, M.D., dated 14th February 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“ Since my last inspection, a large and commodious room, used as a surgery, has been added to this Dispensary ; the former surgery being now available as a ward for special cases ; a portion of the verandah has likewise been enclosed, and the room thus formed is intended eventually as a bath-room ; at present it is occupied by the Dresser, quarters for whom are now being built ; a cook-room, and two privies, one for male and the other for female patients, have likewise been built, but are not yet permanently roofed in ; the building, both inside and out, is very clean, and the arrangements and appearance of the several wards, &c., are very satisfactory ; the dry earth system of conservancy is efficiently carried out in the privies, and these were found clean and free from offensive smell ; an abundant supply of good water is obtained from a well and from a tank, both being in close proximity to the Hospital.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ This Dispensary is only partially self-supporting, the pay of the Hospital establishment being defrayed by the Government. I subjoin a copy of the financial statement submitted to me, from which it will be observed that, notwithstanding the heavy outlay incurred during the past year for building charges, there was a balance, on the 1st of January 1868, in favor of the Institution, of Rupees 306-7-9.”

.25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—“ No remarks have been entered in the Visitors' book.”

## MAYAVARAM.

Extract from Medical Report by Third Class Hospital Assistant  
T. MATHOORANAYAGUM, No. 736.

"I have the happiness to report that, during the last year, the town and talook of Mayaveram have enjoyed, for the most part, an immunity from fatal and epidemic diseases up to this day. There has not been a single case of cholera brought to my notice.

"The number of out-patients treated at the Branch Dispensary during the year was 503, and in-patients none, because no provision has been made to treat in-patients here, and if any occurs, they are to be sent to the Tranquebar main Dispensary.

"With regard to the pecuniary support of the Dispensary, I have only to remark that the Institution is solely maintained by the main Dispensary at Tranquebar, and even the perishable articles, &c., are supplied with by the same."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 14th January 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"Sweepers and carts are employed in removing house and street refuse daily; dust bins are placed about the town, and emptied daily. The drains of the principal streets have lately been opened."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"A small Dispensary has been opened here since October last, in connection with the Tranquebar Dispensary, for treatment of out-patients only. It is a small building, in a central position, clean, and in good order. There are two rooms, one a store-room and surgery; the other at present occupied by two sick police men. Water supply good and abundant."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By the Tranquebar Dispensary."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"No Visitors' book; directed the Hospital Assistant to prepare one to be kept on the table."

## NEGAPATAM.

Extract from Medical Report by Asst. Apothecary D. CALLAGHAN.

"I am happy to be able to shew an increase in the number of admissions, both of in and out-patients. The principal classes of diseases treated, both among in and out-patients, were zymotic and local diseases.

"Cholera occurred in an epidemic form during the months of June and July. Rate of deaths to admissions, 31 per cent. ; only three cases were admitted into the Hospital ; the disease occurring in two cases in seamen of a European vessel, and the other in the case of a wayfarer sent to the Hospital by the Police. The out-patients suffering from cholera were attended to in their own houses by the Sub-Collector's Dresser and myself. This was practicable, as all the cases that came under treatment occurred within an area of about half a square-mile."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 23rd January 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*—"Scavengers and carts are employed in removing refuse and soil from the streets daily. The principal streets of the town are clean, some of the back ones crowded and dirty. Latrines have been built about the town, and are resorted to."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Hospital is situated on an open sandy plain, some distance from the town. The building and neighbourhood clean ; surface drainage. Ventilation natural, by doors and windows, and by lateral ventilators. There are two wards, male and female, each  $40 \times 18 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ , affording space for twenty beds. The surgery,  $20 \times 18$  feet, is between the two wards. Good water obtained from a neighbouring well. Two latrines kept clean on the dry earth system ; coal-tar is used. Cook-room and dead-house in good condition."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By monthly subscriptions and interest on invested funds. Rather deficient in bedding and clothing, should there be an increase in the number of in-patients. A writing table is required."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"No remarks by visitors."

## NELLORE BRANCH DISPENSARY.

Extract from Medical Report by Sub-Assistant Surgeon  
S. W. SITHUMBARUM.

“The result of this year’s work in the Branch Dispensary is equally satisfactory as last year’s, the number treated during the year being 5,383, chiefly the residents of the town and the suburbs of Nellore, and a comparatively small proportion from the neighbouring villages. The people of this place are gaining confidence in European treatment, though very slowly in that of medical cases, as I stated last year. This slowness is chiefly the result of the encouragement of quacks, of whom there are many in this place, prejudicing the minds of the inhabitants. That the people of this district value European treatment of surgical and obstetric cases, is evident from the fact, that several persons from the interior of the district come to the town to get such treatment, and remain here at their own expense as out-patients till they are cured ; their affections are generally long standing, chronic, and tedious, and those that resisted the repeated trials of native remedies.

“There has been no outbreak of cholera, or any other epidemic disease during this year in the town, although small-pox prevailed in some of the neighbouring talooks towards the latter part of the year.

“Since the introduction of the Towns’ Improvement Act into this town, much has been done by the Municipal Committee towards the improvement of the sanitary state of this town, which is much cleaner now ; roads are in a better state, and public latrines and dust-boxes have, to a great extent, removed the filthy and unwholesome state of the streets and compounds ; and more works are steadily going on to bring the town to as good a state as possible.

“The Dispensary is, as was reported hitherto, under the management of the Government Committee, and we see undoubted proofs of the most active part which the present President takes to bring the Dispensaries on a stronger footing. He does everything in his power towards their welfare. A large collection was made this year of the subscriptions, for both Dispensaries, that had been outstanding for a long time uncollected.

“There has been an improvement in the financial state of this Institution this year ; the annual collection and the money in the Madras Bank amount to a little more than Rupees 5,000, after this



year's expenditure has been subtracted, so that the interest of this sum is almost sufficient to meet the small expenditure of this Dispensary."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 6th March 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The building is clean and in good condition, in an open elevated position outside the town; drainage natural; ridge ventilation the whole length of the roof, and lateral by doors and windows; male ward having a superficial area of 820 feet, sufficient for seventeen beds; female wards, area 432 feet, space for seven beds; surgery, store-room, &c. Water supply good and abundant from a well in the compound. Latrines and all buildings connected with the hospital, very clean and in good condition; dry earth or sand conservancy; all excreta buried at a distance daily.

"The branch Dispensary in the Fort, formerly a Military Hospital, is for out-patients only; very clean, and in fair condition; an open space in front; vicinity clean."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By the Rajah of Venketaghiri, who has, at the request of the Acting Collector, increased the monthly allowance from Rupees 135 to 150. The branch Dispensary is supported partly by Government and partly by local subscriptions."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"Visitors' book kept at both Hospitals, remarks satisfactory."

## ONGOLE.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Dresser A. JOSEPH, No. 610.

"This Institution was opened in November last, since which period 355 out-door patients were treated. The above number were of all castes, both high and low.

"The collection for the erection of the Dispensary now amounts to Rupees 784, and further subscriptions are being made under the

supervision and direction of A. C. Burnell, Esq., the present Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore."

## OOTACAMUND.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon M. C. FURNELL.

"In my last Annual Report I remarked of the Ootacamund Dispensary, that the building was perhaps the one most unsuited for its objects conceivable. I am happy to be able now to remark, that this state of things has entirely passed away, owing to the liberal assistance of Government, ably seconded by local contributions; a large commodious Hospital, then in course of construction, has been finished, and was opened for public use in April 1867. The Hospital is situated just above the police lines, on the side of a hill, which unfortunately has been dug away to allow of the building. I say 'unfortunately,' because it is pretty generally admitted that houses so built are, during the monsoon, invariably damp; they act much on the principle of an artesian well, and I am afraid, admirably built as this Hospital is otherwise, we shall have that difficulty to contend with. The building consists of five wards, besides the Surgery, Dispensary, and out-offices. The native male ward is a spacious room  $30 \times 18$  feet, well ventilated, and lighted by two large windows. It is capable of holding with comfort fifteen patients. The female ward is  $20 \times 18$  feet, and capable of accommodating about ten native females. The ward for European females has been given up for the use of the General Dispensary Stores. The lying-in-ward is  $18 \times 18$  feet, and would accommodate, say, six native females, but as yet we have had no more than one case of parturition at a time. The west of the building is taken up by a ward especially devoted to Europeans, it is  $18 \times 18$  feet, and, according to the plan, is intended for four patients only; it would, however, comfortably hold six people, if necessary. It has, through the kind liberality of the inhabitants, been very nicely furnished with comfortable beds, wash-hand stands, crockery, bath-room necessities, &c., making it a place where Europeans of the greatest respectability might, if necessary, find a home during sickness, without any feeling of discomfort or humiliation. It has already been freely used, mostly by bad cases from Wynaad. The cook-rooms and privies stand immediately behind the Hospital; in my opinion,

the latter placed too near the former. Adjoining on the hill is a well-constructed dead-house, lighted from the roof, so that post mortems and dissections are carried out with comfort to the operator.

Last year I had to report the advent of cholera. This year there has been none. Towards the end of the year, however, a young man fell ill with small-pox, near the dhoby lines. He was an East Indian of respectability, but had never been vaccinated; his parents having faith in Morrison's pills, as a preventive of this formidable disease. The attack assumed a most virulent confluent type, and he died. His clothes were of course washed by the dhobies in dhoby lines, and the disease spread amongst those people, and several deaths occurred. Immediately I became aware of this fact, I detached Dresser Moonesawmy to visit the locality and vaccinate the people; numbers availed themselves of this prophylactic, and I am happy to say the epidemic at present has ceased. I would respectfully draw the attention of the Deputy Inspector General to the fact, that no Vaccinator is attached to this important station; that small-pox is frequently imported; and that, during the past year, the wife of an officer of high rank, on the Commander-in-Chief's staff, suffered from the complaint, attributing her attack, as far as she could account for it, simply to its being introduced in her clothes from the dhobies. I have drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioners to the want of a Vaccinator, and they, I believe, have communicated with Government on the subject; but I think it as well to draw attention to this and similar facts as frequently as possible, for, owing to the importation of cholera, small-pox, and the want of ordinary sanitary precautions in other points, such as sewerage, the reputation of Ootacamund as a sanitarium is certainly on the wane."

"The Dispensary is supported by monthly contributions, which amount to about 120 Rupees a month; by donation from visitors during the season; and this year, 1867, as in 1866, by the assistance of a fancy fair. Mrs. Furnell, ably assisted by the ladies of the station, held another of these fairs, and realized upwards of 2,000 Rupees."

Extract from Inspection Report by the Acting Deputy Inspector  
General J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 9th May 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of town and station generally.*

'The vicinity of the Dispensary and Hospital is clean, and in fair

conservancy condition ; but owing to the peculiarity of the site, to be hereafter described, there is no natural drainage, and as yet no artificial drainage has been effected. I have suggested that a series of small masonry drains, sloping towards the descent in front, be formed for the purpose of leading off the water, which accumulates around the buildings during the rains."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Dispensary and Hospital is a new, large, and commodious building, situated immediately above the Police lines, and facing eastwards.

"The site is on the side of a hill, out of which a deep excavation has been made, for the purpose of forming the plateau, on which the building stands. It is consequently damp during the monsoon. The building consists of five wards, besides the surgery, dispensary, and lat-houses. These apartments are sufficiently ventilated by means of doors and windows, and are allotted as follows :—one ward for native males, one for native females, one for European females, at present used as the General Dispensary stores ; one lying-in-ward in use for European females, as hitherto there has been only one case of parturition admitted ; one ward for European males. The whole of the wards were found clean and in good order. The cook-rooms and privies are immediately behind the hospital, and appear to be somewhat too near. On the hill, at a short distance, there is a properly constructed dead-house, with sky-lights. The water supply has been found occasionally somewhat defective, but a small tank has recently been formed near the dispensary, and is to be filled from the source above by means of a pipe-channel, which, it is believed, will obviate future inconvenience as regards this supply ; the drinking water is obtained from a well in the vicinity. The cleanliness and drainage around the buildings have been adverted to in the preceding paragraph ; as regards the latter, the description of the site above noted will explain the necessity for the artificial drainage, which I have suggested. The present buildings were first occupied in April 1867."

16. *Prevalence of Diseases, &c.*—"Small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in and near the dhoby lines, its spread being considered to have been due to the clothes of a small-pox patient having been received by the washerman. The precautions taken against a further extension of the disease, which consisted in vaccinating the people in the locality mentioned, were happily effectual. No other cases have since occurred. A Vaccinator is now stationed at this place."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"Supported and maintained by voluntary contribution, the State supplying medical aid, instruments, appliances, and medicines."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"The general remarks in the Visitors' book are favorable to the character of the Institution."

#### OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon J. DONALDSON, M.D.

"There have been fifty-eight admissions during the year in the male branch of the Asylum, or 40·70 per cent. of annual average strength.

"The average daily number of sick for the year was, boys 3·10, or 2·51 per cent. of this strength, the average strength of last year being  $118\frac{2}{3}$ .

"There has been a decrease of ten in the number of sick in the male branch, compared with last year's return.

"The female branch of the Asylum was removed to Lovedale on the 24th April 1867, and the medical charge of the girls was transferred to Mr. Anderson, Apothecary, in charge of Lovedale Works, who will furnish a report concerning them.

"I am happy to be able to report that there has been no death during last year, and that the boys are now healthy, there being at this date only one boy in hospital."

#### LAWRENCE ASYLUM, FEMALE BRANCH.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Apothecary P. ANDERSON.

"The female branch of the Lawrence Asylum was removed from Farrington house, Ootacamund, to the new hospital building at Lovedale, on the 24th of April last. Prior to the removal of the institution, five cases of varicella occurred in the months of March and April; and after their arrival here, from May to the end of December, there have been five admissions from continued fever, two from dysentery, one pneumonia, one colica, one splenitis, one general debility, and one from contusion, making a total of eighteen admissions in the year, of which eleven were Europeans, or 0·42 per cent. of annual average European strength, and seven were East Indians, or 0·23 per cent. of East Indian strength.

" The average daily number of sick for the year was 0·89, or 0·59 per cent. of the whole strength ; there was an entire absence of sickness in the months of January, February, and May ; and a decrease of five in number of sick, compared with the previous year's return.

" There has been nothing particular in the character of the diseases that occurred worthy of any remark ; the health of the girls was, on the whole, very good, and those who appeared to be in a delicate state on arrival here have become much benefited by the change.

" Two-thirds of the admissions, I have observed, were amongst new arrivals from the plains, while the older inmates seemed to have been peculiarly exempt from disease.

" No epidemic diseases prevailed.

" I am glad to be able to say that no casualties occurred amongst the inmates of the Asylum."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. KENNEDY, M.D., dated 13th May 1868.

" Visited this Institution agreeably to Order of Government, No. 22 of 9th September 1863. The building occupied by the boys is at Ootacamund, and stands close to the road leading to Coonoor ; it is a private house rented by the Directors of the Institution, and though not specially adapted to the purpose for which it is now used, it has suited as a temporary arrangement. The site, though not elevated, is sloping and affords sufficient natural drainage, and the ground around is in fair conservancy condition. I found the various apartments clean and in good order. The ventilation of the dining room, also used partially as a school, is defective. The principal school-room is large and well ventilated ; there is a latrine on the dry earth system, with coal tarred tubs, and a urinary with coal tar, both of which are clean and in a satisfactory state. The hospital is a small but well ventilated apartment, in which there were four sick. There is a bath-room attached, in which is a tub ; enamelled-ware night pans are used by the sick, with dry earth.

" Number of admissions into hospital during 1867 were fifty-five. Prevailing diseases cynanche tracheales, hooping cough, fever, ophthalmia, dysentery, diarrhoea.

" The dormitories are in Stonehouse, a house on a hill about 300

yards distant, and are airy and clean; accommodation space for the number of beds appeared rather inadequate. The furniture and bedding consist of iron cots, pillows, blankets, and woollen coverlets. There is no bath-room, a small tank is used for bathing and ablution purposes, and appears sufficient. There is a latrine attached to the dormitories on the dry earth system, with coal tarred tubs; also a urinary with coal tar, both are clean and in good conservancy condition. The boys, numbering 122, appeared healthy and contented; some of the elder boys are employed in gardening and in learning various trades, such as shoe-making, carpenters work, &c. The dietary is ample and sufficiently varied.

“ On the same day I visited the Female Asylum at Lovedale, about four miles distant from Ootacamund, which consists of three large dormitories, with intervening apartments for the Superintendent and the establishment under her orders. The site is sufficiently elevated, and the ground is sloping in configuration, and admits of free natural drainage. The conservancy of the neighbourhood is good. The dormitories are large, lofty, and well ventilated by means of ridge ventilators and doors and windows; each is capable of accommodating thirty girls on cots. The furniture and bedding are the same as that of the Boys' Asylum; attached to each dormitory are bath-rooms and latrines; the former have tubs and basins for bathing and ablution purposes; the latter is on the dry earth system; both are clean and well ventilated. There is an excellent cook-room with a Duff's cooking range. There is a sufficiently large room used as an Hospital. It is well ventilated, and contains an almirah in one corner, in which the medicines are kept.

“ The girls, sixty-one in number, appeared to be in excellent health; only two were sick, viz., one from scabies and one from ambustio; admissions into hospital during 1867, twenty. Prevailing diseases, influenza, fever, dysentery, varicella. The dietary of the Asylum is liberal; all articles of food of good quality, and in sufficient variety.”

### PALAMCOTTAH.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon R. WILSON, M.D.

“ The total number of patients admitted for treatment during the year has been 2,105; of these, 321 have been in, and 1,784 out-patients. This shews an increase over 1866 of 55 in, and 29 out-patients.

“The health of the district has been good, probably above the average during the past year.

In January, February, and March, however, the usual annual epidemic of cholera passed over the district, and 3,695 deaths appear to have occurred by the Mortuary returns from this cause alone, from 1st November 1866 to 31st October 1867.\* This gives a ratio of deaths from cholera to population of 2·711 per 1,000. The total deaths, from all causes, for twelve months, from 1st November 1866 to 31st October 1867, taken from the Mortuary returns, has been 20,944; this gives a ratio to population of 15·363 per 1,000. During the year 1866, the ratio was 14·974 per 1,000.

“The rain-fall which occurred in November, the north-east monsoon, has been very deficient this season in the district, and there is every indication that the price of food will rule high during 1868.

“The total expenditure for the Civil Hospital at Palamcottah, and the branch Dispensary at Tinnevely during the year 1867, has been Rupees 5,774-1-8; of this amount, Government have defrayed the Medical Officer’s salary, Rupees 600; the salary of two Dressers, Rupees 588, and the cost of European medicines, Rupees 230-14-2, in all Rupees 1,418-14-2.

“The income of the Hospital during the same period has been Rupees 6,335-15-11, viz., interest of funded capital Rupees 4,403-7-4; sale of medicines on prescription Rupees 220-2-6; received from Government as salaries and medicines Rupees 1,418-14-2, and balance in hand on 1st January 1867 Rupees 293-7-9.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 7th December 1867.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of Town and Station generally.*  
—“The vicinity of the Hospital is clean, and the station generally so; sweepers and carts are employed by the Municipality. Three or four temporary public latrines have been got up, but they are not much resorted to.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“This is a large building, clean, and in perfect order; the ground is now enclosed by a stone wall and is very clean, but I am told the patients soil it at night; there is great diffi-

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\* The Returns for November and December 1867 have not been received.



culty in getting them to resort to the latrines ; drainage perfect from natural configuration. The huts formerly occupied by paupers have been removed, and the paupers pensioned. A Lunatic Hospital is to be erected near where these huts stood. A well has been sunk, but the water found is not good ; a supply is obtained from the channel and wells outside. Two latrines, male and female, clean ; dry earth used, excreta removed to a distance ; coal-tar not used—very expensive at this place. Ventilation sufficient by doors and windows, and openings in outside walls ; four large wards, two on either side, surgery, waiting-room, &c., between. Accommodation sufficient for more than the average number of patients ; present state twenty, three of whom are maniacs ; there are cells for these outside, where they are placed when noisy only.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ Entirely by interest of invested funds, more than sufficient for the present wants of the Institution.”

“ A branch Dispensary is open in the town of Tinnevely, three miles distant. Second Dresser Kistnama Rauze, No. 341, is on duty.”

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—“ Only one signature, that of the Deputy Collector ; no remarks.”

## PALLIPORT LAZARETTO.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon

G. E. WHITTON, M.B.

“ During the year 1867, there were thirteen cases admitted into the Lazaretto, thirty-three remained from the previous year, making a total of forty-six treated during the year ; of these, two were cured, three relieved, two were discharged at their own request, and seven died ; thirty-two now remain in the Institution.

“ As noted in former reports, the building is in a wretched state. I am, however, glad to be able to state that Government have decided on re-constructing the building, and, with that view, have sanctioned an estimate amounting to about Rupees 10,000.

“ There were no peculiarities in the diseases affecting the lepers to call for special remarks.”

## PALGHAT.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Dresser K. KRISTNAMAH,  
No. 579.

“ A little alteration has taken place in the Dispensary since the date of the last report, but it still requires greater modifications in its sanitary condition.

“ The Government undergo the expense of distilling the in-patients, and supplying the perishable articles, &c.; from the subscriptions collected by the Secretary, the servants are paid; and an allowance also is paid to the Dresser in charge.

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 31st October 1867.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of Town and Station generally.*—“ Carts and sweepers are employed in cleaning the streets; there are no public latrines. The domestic habits of the people are not interfered with.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“ Medicines are kept and dispensed in a small verandah room of a public building, Post Office and Municipal Committee room; part of a range of godowns, formerly salt stores, has been arranged for in-patients; this has been put in repair since last reported on. It is clean, and well drained; ventilation by railed windows and door-ways is defective. There are three wards, measuring respectively  $33 \times 15$ ,  $21 \times 15$ , and  $19 \times 15$ , all in one range, separated by half walls. Accommodation sufficient, as the number of patients is limited, to avoid increasing expense. Water supply good and sufficient, from a neighbouring well. Drains clean, soil porous, water does not lodge; night soil removed daily; dry earth used; some old godowns in the compound are falling in.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ By local subscriptions. As contingent bills are passed monthly for diets, perishable articles, &c., the demand on local funds cannot be heavy, considering the assistance from sale of medicines.”

## POLIACHY.

Extract from Medical Report by Native Surgeon RUTHNUM  
MOODELLY.

"In submitting the Annual Report of 1867, I am happy to be able to shew an increase in the number of patients, both in the in and out-door departments.

"Although the means at my disposal are limited, viz., Rs. 65 per mensem, for the provision of diets, perishable articles, and servants' wages, the moderate price at which rice, &c., were selling during the year, except towards its close, enabled me to admit a larger number of paupers for treatment. The average number of persons dieted is sixteen per diem, and the increase under this head is nineteen, as compared with preceding year's return.

"The out-door patients also exhibit an increase in their numbers, viz., 842; and the average daily number of attendance is  $34\frac{1}{4}$ , as the return will shew; much care has been taken in recording the attendance of patients, to avoid the same case being re-admitted on the register for the same disease.

"Throughout the year the station, with the rest of the district, has enjoyed a total immunity from cholera, but small-pox in a very mild form continued to occur for several months, but the disease has occasioned no loss of life; while it was prevailing to some extent, the people objected to have their children vaccinated, in consequence of which a few operations only were performed by me and the Dresser. A few cases of chicken-pox also have occurred, and in August hooping-cough threatened to break out; but beyond attacking a few children, who, it is probable, received the infection in the villages, where it was stated to have been present, the disease did not spread. During the first half-year the rains were rather late in coming, and towards the latter part of the second, there was a complete failure; but the health of the town, nevertheless, remains undisturbed as yet; neither was there any disease brought in by the Palany pilgrims during their transit through the place.

"As stated last year, the Institution is no longer dependent upon the State for its support; its funded capital, amounting to Rupees 18,800, yielding an interest of 940 Rupees per annum. This interest is just sufficient for the ordinary requirements of the charity, and the floating balance may probably be invested in the course of the present year."

## RAJAHMUNDRY.

Extract from Medical Report by Apothecary J. HARGREAVES.

“ In recording the following observations for the past ten months, I am glad to be able to report favorably on the practical utility of the Institution, which may be said to be self-supporting ; the amount of subscriptions for the period embraced comes up to Rupees 1,138, and that from sale of medicines to Rupees 138, which has been found barely adequate ; but it must be observed that the above sum is considerably below the real subscriptions put down ; so that if the subscribers would pay up arrears, a balance would prevail in favor of the Dispensary ; at present the arrears amount to Rupees 463, but strenuous exertions are being made, through the Assistant Collector, to call in the outstandings ; this, I regret to say, is obliged to be done from time to time, otherwise the subscribers become lax. There is a sum of Rupees 1,282 in the hands of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., bearing interest at five per cent., which has been allowed to accumulate as a reserve fund.

“ As the funds of the charity would not admit of the necessary repairs of the Dispensary building being defrayed, and as it was considered undesirable to draw upon the reserve, Mr. Wigram, Head Assistant, kindly interposed, and was able to collect a sum, amounting to Rupees 440, for the purpose of repairs ; only a balance of Rupees 240 of the above sum remains in hand. There have been no unusual atmospheric phenomena during the above period of the year ; the average amount (thirty-two inches) of rain has fallen ; the heat during the whole of May and part of June was excessive, and very trying to the European residents. During the north-east monsoon, the river rose to an unusual height, but did not overflow its banks. The prospects of the season are good, and grain of all kinds plentiful and cheap.

“ The station has been quite free from any epidemic visitation during the year. Cholera prevailed in a few of the villages in the district, for which cholera pills were, at the requisition of the Assistant Collector, freely distributed with directions.”

Dr. W. Aitken, adds :—

“ In addition to Mr. Hargreave's remarks, I have to report that, on my arrival here, I found fever prevailing in an epidemic form, in the town and neighbourhood, and through all the taluqs of the district.

“ This I have been informed has been the case to a greater or less extent at the same season for the past five or six years, more

especially in the delta taluqs. In no former year, however, it is said, has the disease been of so grave a character, or the mortality so large. In the town itself, although the sickness has been almost universal, it has not been of so serious a character as the reports from the taluqs indicate; and although the mortality has been higher than in ordinary years, it has not been alarmingly great.

“In some of the delta taluqs, few or none seem to have escaped an attack, and the deaths are said to have been so numerous and so sudden, that the people have likened it to a violent visitation of cholera.

“The accounts of the mortality which have reached me are certainly deplorable, especially as my experience amongst a large number of cases from all parts of the districts, and some of them of an undoubtedly severe and aggravated character, has convinced me that a large portion of it might have been prevented by timely and rational treatment. That this is not a hasty conclusion will, I think, be evident, when I state that amongst all those who have applied for advice and medicine at the Dispensary, or who have been under my care at the other Hospitals, not one death has occurred to my knowledge.

“Regarding the treatment, I have not very much to say, as I have found nearly all the cases very amenable to the ordinary remedies for remittent fever and ague.

“A very moderate amount of Quinine has, in general, been sufficient to stop the recurrence of the ague fits, and the continuance in smaller doses, for some days, has hastened the recoveries, and appears also to have prevented relapses, as these, although common, have not as yet been very numerous.

“The satisfactory results of the remedies in what might have been considered bad or aggravated cases, surprised me very much, after what I had heard of the fatality attending the fever, and led me to make some enquiries regarding the kind of treatment adopted by the people themselves, and also that to which they are subjected by the native doctors.

“The information I thus obtained affords, I think, a sufficient explanation of the extraordinary mortality; and the wonder, I think, is not that so many have died, but rather that any have survived, and that even amongst so credulous a people as the natives generally are, victims on so large a scale could be found to submit to such gross maltreatment.

"The remedy recommended by the native doctors in all cases, and apparently confidently relied on by the people themselves, is what is called "*Lunganum*." This means rigid and enforced privation of food, drink, and sleep, for the number of days enjoined, a very limited amount of water being allowed in only a few exceptional cases.

"The only medicinal adjunct employed is the native Bichloride, ("*Raskapoorum*,") which is given so liberally in this as in almost all other diseases here, that it produces dreadful mercurialization, accompanied in some cases by gangrene and sloughing. In one I saw lately, there was loss of the thumb and two fingers of one hand. In connection with the extraordinary severity of the disease this season, there has been nothing unusual observable or appreciable in atmospheric phenomena, but that it has to some extent been dependent on atmospheric influences, I am inclined to believe, from the fact that after a moderate fall of rain on the day preceding and on Christmas day, there was an evident abatement of the disease, as well as a marked amelioration of the symptoms of all those under treatment.

"That telluric emanations bear a most important part, if not the most important, in these yearly visitations, is however, I think, more clearly apparent, inasmuch as in this and other years the prevalence of the disease has been more general, and the severity of its ravages much greater in the talooks under canal irrigation, than in the dry talooks.

"This, I think, may to a great extent be accounted for by the change in the mode of cultivation, which has been made of late years, viz., the restriction to one wet crop, instead of two or more, as in former years; for by this system a large surface is exposed to dessicating influences at what is undoubtedly the most unhealthy season of the year all over the Northern Circars. In confirmation of this idea, I may adduce the testimony of one of the Engineer Officers, who informed me at the time other portions of the district were suffering so severely, there was little or no sickness in his range, at least nothing unusual; and further enquiry elicited from him the information that for some reason connected with the works, the water in his range had not only not been run off, but that the supply had been larger than usual, so much so that the ryots had complained of having too much. Regarding what has been done to alleviate the condition of the sufferers, I may state that almost as soon as I had become acquainted with the state of matters, I had an opportunity of consulting with

Mr. Fraser, the Collector, and it was decided to send off at once supplies of medicines likely to be useful, with plain instructions for their use, to the head-quarters of the taluqs, where they were most urgently required. This was done, and at the same time I wrote to say that I would be prepared to meet further demands, and to enable me to do so, I reported the matter to the Deputy Inspector General, Northern District, and solicited from him an additional supply from the divisional stores, to be ready to meet such requisitions; my request was promptly attended to, and an Hospital Assistant was at the same time ordered to come here to be employed in going from village to village to afford relief. To meet similar emergencies, and as a measure likely to prove both useful and acceptable to the people, it was suggested to me by Mr. Fraser, that ten or twelve lads, from amongst those who have lost relations in the villages, should be brought in to be instructed to such an extent in medicine, and the things appertaining to it and simple surgery, as would make them homely and acceptable benefactors to their friends and neighbours.

“ Mr. Fraser also desired me to report that he had ascertained that this would meet with the approbation of the people, and that, if necessary, they are prepared to bear a tax for the support and instruction of such a class of pupils.

“ As regards the financial condition of the hospital, I regret that I cannot take such a favorable view of its position as Mr. Hargreaves, for I find that throughout almost the entire year, the amount of collections has seldom exceeded the half of the current monthly expenditure; a large proportion of the subscribers are in arrears for periods varying from one or two to six months, and the balance due to the hospital is at present Rupees 463.

“ This I shall endeavour to realize, and I shall also try, at the same time, to induce the subscribers to continue their liberality to the charity.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. E. MAYER, M.D., dated 10th November 1867.

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ This Hospital, or Dispensary, is supported by subscriptions entirely. The actual revenue realized per month appears, from the books, to fluctuate from Rupees 90 to 100.

“ The total sum received during the past ten months is 1,071 Rupees, this divided over ten months, gives for the average monthly revenue 107 Rupees, and the average monthly expenditure is about Rupees 122, or something less. The total sale of medicines for the year equals only Rupees 95, the deficiency, 54 Rupees, will be balanced by receipt of the subscription due by the Rajah of Ellore, with the sum obtained by sale of medicines. Through the exertions of Mr. Wigram, late Head Assistant Collector of Rajahmundry, Rupees 440 were collected, of which sum Rupees 130 have been expended on the repairs required to the building, which appears now to be in a tolerably good and sound condition. The balance of the sum above referred to is in hand, but as it was given for repairs only, is not available for general purposes. There is also a reserve of Rupees 1,282, bearing interest at five per cent., with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.; at the time of my visit there were ten in-patients and thirty-four out-patients. I was told the total number of admissions for in-patients equals 145, or on a monthly average, fourteen and a fraction; the number of out-patients has been 3,284, or on average  $328\frac{1}{2}$  per month; at present there are no severe cases in Hospital. Chronic rheumatism and ulcers, with secondary syphilis, make up the account. Besides what is regularly done by the Vaccine Establishment, this duty has not been neglected by this Institution. I find that fifty-three children have been vaccinated; of these, however, but thirty-two were successful. The chief point of anxiety, with reference to this Dispensary, is clearly the amount of subscriptions to be raised monthly. Some of these, it would appear, are in arrears, and renewed exertions are needed. I am given to understand that such are about to be made. The dieting of the patients has not been so uniform as could be desired, in consequence of the fluctuating state of the funds; it is generally that laid down for native Hospitals (Civil) in the Medical Code. The supply of medicines has been found sufficient.”

### RAMNAD.

Extract from Medical Report by Native Surgeon Y. ANTHONY.

“ The Dispensary at Ramnad was opened to the public on the 11th September 1867, after a due notice of it was given to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity; on the following day, an order



was sent by the Zemindar to his Revenue Ameens to proclaim to the people in their respective divisions of the establishment of the Institution.

"The situation of the Dispensary on the main road to Ramesuram, and half-way between Ramnad and a village called Lutchmipuram, which is an offshoot of the former, is so favorable as to attract the attention of travellers who frequently pass by it, and to place it within easy reach of the people of the town, as well as of those who come from villages for treatment, and who take up their abode in its immediate vicinity.

"The Zemindar provided me, for the use of the Dispensary, with a small tiled bungalow, in the centre of a large square compound, having two rooms with a verandah all round, which I was obliged to use as a temporary measure for in and out-patients till the end of November, when he succeeded in completing two temporary sheds for in-patients, one of which, the male ward, is large and commodious, and capable of accommodating fourteen beds. It can also be converted into a permanent ward, by the substitution of a tiled roof to its present thatch. The other female wards, though small and capable just now of affording shelter for only six patients, can, when required, be easily extended on one side, and rendered fit for receiving from ten to fourteen patients.

"Besides the wards, there is a temporary thatched shed erected for kitchen, and two for privies. The dry earth conservancy is adopted in the latter.

"During the short period of three and a half months the Dispensary was in existence, there were fifty-two in-patients and 1,811 out-patients treated. The number of in-patients would have been almost twice as much, had there been sufficient room at my disposal from the beginning.

"There were no cases requiring capital operation admitted during the year."

## SALEM.

Extract from Medical Report by Acting Zillah Surgeon

H. C. MAYER.

"The seasons during the year were comparatively favorable, and the town continued healthy, owing, in a great measure, to the working of the Municipal Commission.

"Hospital building is very much in need of repair. The two latrines attached to it are in a miserable state, and, unless something is done to it, the whole building is likely to come down during the heavy monsoons. A grant of a sum of Rupees two or three hundred will, in all probability, render it serviceable. There was an admission of 4,048 patients last year; of these, 3,881 were out, and 167, were in-patients.

"In the year 1866, the subscribers to the Civil Dispensary ceased to contribute towards it; the Dispensary was, in consequence, kept on, supported by the existing funds, until it was reduced to a state in which it could no longer maintain itself. But the Municipal Commission came in opportunely and undertook to keep it up, and the Institution has been so kept supported from May 1867 up to the present date. The amount realized by the sale of medicines during the year has been Rupees 68-6-5."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 12th February 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of Town and Station generally.*  
—"Conservancy is attended to in the vicinity of the Dispensary, and in the town generally, under Municipal authority. The streets are cleaned daily, and refuse removed to a distance. In some back-streets, and in the outskirts of the town, foul sewage is to be seen; there are some objectionable pits near the road, and prickly-pear is rather abundant in places. Extra precautions are now taken in keeping the weekly market place clean; this place was crowded yesterday, but the ground is tolerably clean this morning."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Hospital is clean; floor well raised, and place well drained. There is ridge and other means of ventilation; sufficient, except in the small wards, which, being verandah rooms, do not benefit by the ridge ventilation. The male wards are rather crowded just now; nineteen patients, ten of whom are Police. Owing to the absence of the Police Dresser, it has been necessary to treat the sick of the force in the Dispensary. To relieve the present crowded state of the Hospital, I directed the discharge of several of the Police, to be treated as out-patients; four female patients. Good water is procured from the well in the yard. The out-buildings, consisting of cook and store-rooms, and two latrines, are in fair condition."

the latter are too small ; premises clean ; dry conservancy is effectually carried out."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"The Institution is now supported by Municipal funds ; no subscriptions ; no invested funds ; and is fairly supplied in every way."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"Remarks by Deputy Collector only :—' Very clean, all right, &c.' "

## SECUNDERABAD.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon Major G. S. TRIBE.

" In 1866 there was a considerable falling off in the number of sick treated, owing to the scarcity, amounting almost to a famine, which prevailed, an unusual cause for diminution in the number of sick in a Hospital, but easily explained by the fact, that the free distribution of grain at the city to paupers attracted the classes, from whom the patients are recruited, to a distance of six or seven miles. This year the unusual healthiness of the season affords a more satisfactory explanation of the smaller number of in-patients : 260 this year, to 336 last year. The out-patients have been somewhat more numerous than last year. To the same cause may perhaps be attributed the smaller, though still large, per-centage of deaths, fourteen per cent. to twenty-one per cent. last year.

" The condition of the Dispensary is, on the whole, satisfactory, albeit the expenses exceed the income ; this is, however, owing to a Midwife having been engaged on Rupees 30 per mensem for some months ; this seemed to be a failure, although every means were taken to make it generally known in the bazaar, that help to parturient women was always to be had. Just, however, as I was viewing the innovation with despair of its success, calls for the educated Midwife became more frequent, and I have no doubt but that they will henceforth increase in number.

" The number of vaccinations exhibits a slight increase, while the successful column exhibits no inconsiderable decrease. I am inclined to think that this arises from two causes, (1), that fewer unsuccessful have been entered as successful, and (2), to some peculiarity in the season." A healthy European child, the son of a friend, has been vaccinated twice unsuccessfully, though every precaution was taken."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
E. BALFOUR, dated 16th November 1867.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"Scrupulously clean.

"There has not been any change in this building since last year's inspection. There is need for a women's bath-room; and steps to allow the men to reach their bath-room. The latrine needs tar, and asphalte might be used for the places of deposit."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By public contributions, and at present there are 255 subscribers, of sums varying from 1 Anna to Rupees 30."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"Visitors, since April, twenty-two in number, not including my own visits."

SHEALLY.

Extract from Medical Report by 2nd Dresser  
P. VEERASAWMY MUDALY.

"The number of applicants presented for relief, during the period embraced in the accompanying return, amounted to 450, of which 411 were discharged cured, six died, and thirty-three remain.

"The Dispensary was opened to the public on the 1st November 1867, and seems to be very much appreciated by the native community, but want of proper accommodation debars the respectable inhabitants and others to resort to it for medical advice, especially the females. The medicines are placed in a room at the Taluq Cutcherry, and served out to out-patients only. A site has been selected, and the ground purchased for the construction of a new building, but until this measure is accomplished, it would be advisable to rent a house in the heart of the town, where there is every probability of the usefulness of the charity being extensively known to the community, both in the town and its vicinity.

"The cost of perishable and other articles is defrayed by the parent Institution at Tranquebar. A few cases of epidemic cholera have prevailed in the town during the end of December 1867, but the frequent distribution of medicines proved to suppress the outbreak. Some cases of spasmodic cholera are said to have prevailed in the outskirts of the station, but none came under my observation. At the request of the Civil authorities here, I have supplied Dr. Paterson's

cholera pills and chlorodyne mixture, with instructions for their use, and for despatch to the villages of Poothoor, &c., where cholera was stated to prevail, and the result, I am happy to state, has been satisfactory, as I hear a good number of cases recovered."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General

J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 15th January 1868.

8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of Town and Station generally.*—“This is a large village, twelve miles distant from Myavaram, where a Dispensary has been opened, eighteen miles from the Tranquebar Dispensary, and about fifteen miles from Chellumbrum in the South Arcot District, which also has its Dispensary. The necessity for one here appears to me to be doubtful. Dispensing, in fact, is overdone in this part of the country, for some time to come at least, particularly while there is a scarcity of good and trustworthy Dressers.

“Conservancy is in some measure attended to, since the arrival of the Dresser. The streets are kept tolerably clean.

“Suggestions for improvement made by the Dresser are generally attended to.”

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“No Hospital; the medicines are kept in the Tahsildar's Cutcherry, and dispensed daily by the Dresser, morning and evening. He arrived here in July 1867. Owing to a difficulty in getting a place to keep the medicines, the work has been in regular operation only since the 1st of November; some are treated in their own houses. A rather out-of-the-way corner, on the border of the village, has been fixed upon as a site, after, I am told, great difficulty. This is not what I expected from a people thirsting, as I was led to suppose, for European medical treatment.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“Monthly expenses, perishable articles, stationery, &c., paid for by Tranquebar Dispensary.”

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—“None.”

## TELLICHERRY.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon D. F. BATEMAN.

“The following is an abstract numerical statement of sick treated during the past year :—

	Remained 31st Decem- ber 1866.	Admitted in 1867.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Decem- ber 1867.
In-patients .....	12	148	130	20	6
Out-patients.....	27	4,423	4,418	...	32

“This, when compared with the admissions in 1866, shews an increase of sixteen in the number of in-patients, and of 680 in that of out-patients. No alteration is made in the scale of diet.

“A concise account of the funds of the Civil Dispensary is as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance in hand, 1st January 1867 ...	...	...	...	277	12	5
Amount received by subscriptions, dona- tions, &c., from 1st January to 31st December 1867 ... . . . .	...	...	...	1,386	10	11
				1,664	7	4
Amount invested in 5 per cent. security.	1,500	0	0	...	...	...
Do. do. as 6 months' deposit...	816	0	0	...	...	...
Expense for dieting, &c., &c. ... ..	...	...	...	1,039	5	2
Balance in hand...	...	...	...	625	2	2

“Small-pox prevailed epidemically in the town and in the district. A reference to the Returns shews, out of seven cases admitted in the Dispensary, two deaths have occurred.

“The following is the brief account of it left by Native Surgeon C. Baloo Mudaliar, on relinquishing medical charge :—

“The monsoon commenced later this year, and the fall of rain was as abundant as in the preceding years.

“During the period under report, 116 in-patients were admitted into Hospital, of whom seventeen died. A few of the death cases were poor destitute sickly persons, found lying on the bazaar road to the great annoyance of the public; they were picked up by the Municipal Overseer, and brought to Hospital in the last stage of illness,

and died within a few hours after admission. The prevailing diseases have been fever of the intermittent type, diarrhoea, and ulcers and sore legs. In July, August, and September, a few sporadic cases of small-pox have been seen in the town, and seven cases were admitted into Hospital, of whom two died, and two are now undergoing treatment; they are nearly well. The admissions of epidemic cases into Hospital seriously damages the prospects of the Institution, and frightens away people from seeking medical aid at the Dispensary. The people have a particular dread of small-pox, and the cases now in Hospital have scared away the patients, both in and out; and the Dispensary is now nearly deserted, whereas it used to be before crowded."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 11th November 1867.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"This is a capacious building, floors out of repair, site slightly raised, and dry; drainage, surface; position, bad. The lofty wall of the fort close in rear and at one end. Latrines and dead-house all between the hospital and prevailing winds, and intercepting the sea-breeze on this side; there is also an objectionable cluster of huts, and at a short distance a bandypett, where heaps of manure are collected; interior ventilation good, wall and ridge. One large ward is occupied by the Police. There is accommodation in the other portion for twenty-five beds. Water supply abundant and good, no cesspools or foul drains. Excreta removed daily; dry earth system effectually carried out."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By local contributions; deficient in bedding and clothing; number of in-patients limited, owing to low state of funds."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"Favorable."

### TINNEVELLY.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon  
R. WILSON, M.D.

"The branch Dispensary at Tinnevelly is only open to out-

patients, and during the past year, 1,976 new admissions took place. In the year 1866, there were 2,300 out-patients treated ; this shews a decrease of 324."

## TRANQUEBAR.

Extract from Medical Report by Acting Civil Surgeon

F. DUCKWORTH.

" Ever since the establishment of the Civil Dispensary at this station, now in its sixth year of existence, it had encountered numerous difficulties, which marred its onward progress and greatly deteriorated its usefulness and success. The praiseworthy efforts put forward, from time to time, by the different Medical Officers who successively held the charge during this period, obtained no response in raising this Institution to the much-desired standard of *independence* and *self-support*.

" At the time I assumed the medical charge, in the month of March 1866, its *finances* were in a deplorable condition, and its *monthly income* so curtailed and dwindling away, as to be quite inadequate to meet the current expenses. At this juncture, appeals were again made to the people, but with no better success than before. Finding my unaided efforts fruitless, I applied for and obtained the valuable assistance and active co-operation of Mr. Morris, the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, and his Head Assistant, Mr. Crole, (who was then officiating in this district,) both of whom, in association with Mr. Clarke ; the Civil and Session Judge of Tranquebar, rendered me most efficient aid, and thus the difficult task of forming a *funded capital* for the permanent support and maintenance of the Dispensary, by voluntary contributions from the people, commenced under more favorable auspices, and were eventually crowned with perfect success, and even exceeded our most sanguine expectation, judging from former repeated failures.

" Mr. Crole was most instrumental in having succeeded in collecting the munificent sum of Rupees 20,000 (twenty thousand,) in the districts of Mayaveram and Sheally, whilst Mr. Clarke and myself managed to obtain (within a radius of five miles of Tranquebar) money sufficient to establish a *Building Fund*, wherewith to erect, or



purchase a suitable place for a new Dispensary. And this joint success was most opportune, for the Civil Dispensary was tottering and on the verge of insolvency from having had to pass through a trying crisis at the close of last year, when dearth and scarcity prevailed ; and also to withstand the sudden shock of the reported failure of the "Agra and Masterman's Bank," in which was deposited the funds of the Dispensary, amounting to about Rupees 2,000 ; which, though insignificant, as compared with its present assets, yet it was all that the Dispensary possessed at that time. The Bank, however, I am glad to say, soon righted itself, and has since been resuscitated and re-organized, so that the slender funds temporarily placed in jeopardy, have been wholly saved.

"The entire sum of Rupees 20,000 has been devoted to the *permanent endowment* of the Civil Dispensary, and now constitutes its *funded capital*, yielding an income of Rupees 480 half-yearly, or Rupees 80 per mensem.

"The sum of Rupees 6,000, also acquired by donations from the people for a *Building Fund*, has been invested in the purchase of a suitable *garden house*, in the immediate neighbourhood of the native town of Poryar, and is about a mile and a half distant from the fort. The Dispensary, remodelled on a *new* and permanent footing, was opened out to the public on the 15th October 1867, from which date the Institution may be considered to have entered a new phase of its existence ; and it is to be hoped its future career will be one of progress, prosperity and usefulness.

"In connection with this main Dispensary, two other branch Dispensaries have also been established, by order of Government, one at Mayaveram, and the other at Sheally, both of them being populous native towns, about twenty miles distant from Tranquebar ; in recognition of, and in return for, their generous and liberal contributions, the necessary Medical Subordinates and medicines being supplied by Government, as in the case of other Dispensaries.

"The *Government building* vacated in the fort, by the removal of the Dispensary to Poryar, is occupied as "public quarters" by the 2nd Dresser, resident in the fort ; a portion of the place being set apart for a Surgery for compounding and dispensing medicines to the European community within the fort, and in cases of emergency.

"The *public health* of Tranquebar has been preserved at a very good standard throughout the year under review."

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 22nd January 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The Dispensary is now established in a large native house at the village of Poryar, one and a half mile from the fort of Tranquebar. The house is large and lofty for a native habitation; it consists of two enclosed courts, one in rear of the other; an unroofed space in the centre, with verandah on all sides. It is in fair condition, and clean; a garden and large compound attached. There are three wards and a large centre hall with other small rooms; space sufficient for twenty beds; pretty well ventilated by iron-barred windows, doors, and open central courts. Drainage natural. Water on the premises brackish; good water procured from the village. The latrine is kept clean; soil removed twice daily, and buried at a distance. Police occupy a small ward in the rear compartment. Medicines are kept at the old Dispensary for the use of the people living in the fort. The Jail Dresser performs the duty here."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"By monthly subscriptions and interest on invested funds. About Rupees 80 available for monthly expenses; number of in-patients limited."

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—"No signature since February 1867. Remarks before the new Hospital was occupied, 'new Hospital much required.'"

## TRICHINOPOLY.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon Major J. L. RANKING.

"Since the commencement of this year, the Institution has been located at a house at Beemanaiken Pollium, which is in itself fairly adapted to the purpose of a Hospital, but the locality is low, and too much shut in by trees and foliage, and that it is damp and insufficiently open to the prevailing winds.

"The charity has been put upon a much better footing in all its relations, but at the expense of the capital, which it has been obliged to break into, to equip the hospital in furniture, clothing, &c.

"There is a disposition on the part of the Committee to reduce the expenditure, which I earnestly deprecate, as any attempt of the kind would end in the Institution sinking to its former level. The

admissions during the year have been as follows :—In-patients, 193 ; out-patients, 6,513 ; with twenty-seven deaths amongst the former ; or in the ratio 13·9 (say 14) per cent., which, considering the nature of the cases which seek admission, is not perhaps very high.

“ The funds of the Institution now amounts to 20,000 Rupees in Government paper, and it will be necessary, if the charity is to be kept upon a proper footing, to supplement the fund by another appeal to the district.”

### Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General

J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 4th January 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—“ This is a commodious terraced house in good condition and kept clean, the site is low, on the bank of the Wyacondam channel, and the vicinity damp in the rainy season, or when the channel is full. The garden in rear is crowded with fruit trees, plantain gardens ; and groves of trees on both sides of the channel prevent free circulation of air. The ventilation of the building has been improved by opening a sky-light in the female ward. The doors and windows in the others are sufficient. There are three male wards sufficient for twelve beds, and, on emergency, a verandah room for three beds. Two female wards at the other end of the house afford space for six beds, average cubic space for men 1,522 ; area, 77 ; rather less for women. Good water from a well in the compound. The site of the building is objectionable for the reasons above given, and on account of its being inconveniently distant from the town. Some of the godowns are used for special cases ; they require improvement. The latrines are kept clean. Dry earth are freely used. Coal tar also on floors and cots.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ By invested funds, sufficient for the wants of the Institution.”

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—“ There is a long list of visitors here, of all classes, amongst them I see a lady's name. In fact there has been rather too much of this. Remarks generally favorable, ‘ clean,’ ‘ all satisfactory,’ ‘ visited with much pleasure,’ ‘ Dresser very attentive,’ &c.”

## VELLORE.

Extract from Medical Report by Assistant Surgeon W. F. DEFARRECK.

" During the past year 154 in-patients and 5,063 out-patients have received medical and surgical aid at this Institution. The average number of in-patients has been sixteen. There has seldom been a vacant bed in the Hospital, and it is much to be desired that a larger and more suitable building should be erected, with the necessary out-buildings, capable of affording accommodation for at least twenty patients.

" The native community are not liberal in their support of this charitable Institution. Their subscription, considering the wealth and population of the place, is insignificant to a degree, averaging no more than Rupees 23-9-0 per mensem.

" The donations and subscriptions from European residents have amounted to Rupees 115, while the allowance from Government is Rupees 210 per mensem; not to mention the cost of medicines, surgical instruments, &c., gratuitously bestowed, as required from year to year, besides the salary of the Medical Officer; the pay of a Dresser, whose whole time is at disposal for furthering the interests and welfare of the Hospital; and the pay of a peon.

" Consequent upon the spirit of opposition and hostility exhibited by the native population, in regard to taxes imposed by the introduction, during the year, of the Towns' Improvement Act, brought to the notice of Government by the Acting Sub-Collector W. H. Comyn, Esq., it was considered impolitic (indeed futile) to call upon the residents, at a General Meeting, for donations and subscriptions in aid of the Dispensary. There are not sufficient means available, therefore, for erecting a new Hospital.

" It would appear, from the records of the Hospital, that by far the greater number of in-patients came from the villages of this and neighbouring districts, scarcely one-fourth of them are residents of Vellore. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that a subscription of Rupees 10 from every village in the district be called for; ample funds for the erection of a new Hospital and its maintenance might in this manner be raised, under the direction of the district authorities, and with the co-operation of the heads of villages. The levy of so small a sum as Rupees 10 could not be irksome, and as it would be scarcely necessary to call upon the inhabitants of each village more than once, it is probable that a sufficient sum of money could

thus be raised, not only to meet the expense of building a Dispensary, with suitable accessory buildings, but to provide for the maintenance of the same, were the balance well invested. There is perhaps no district in the Presidency in which the plan above recommended might not with ease be successfully adopted, should it meet with the approval of Government, and be judiciously carried out.

“ There has been very little epidemic disease in the town during the year ; forty-four cases proved fatal from cholera.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. A. REYNOLDS, dated 27th February 1868.

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water-supply, &c.*—“ This is an old bungalow, situated outside the fort, and at a short distance from the town ; in tolerable condition and clean ; drainage natural ; ventilation by doors and windows. As the building is small, the accommodation is limited ; suited for about sixteen patients ; seldom a vacant bed ; there are at present thirteen in hospital. Two small latrines, clean ; dry earth conservancy effectually carried out.”

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—“ By voluntary contributions ; native support not liberal, not more than Rupees 23 per mensem.”

25. *Visitors' book—General tenor of remarks.*—“ Remarks favorable as to cleanliness.”

## VIZAGAPATAM.

Extract from Medical Report by Surgeon H. ADAM.

“ The year appears to have been a particularly healthy one, and but little sickness, or indeed indisposition, prevailed among the community, nor has any epidemic disease shewn itself in this station, nor in any part of this district. The season has been a particularly agreeable one in the way of climate ; for, since June last, rain has fallen on several days in each month ; 48·97 inches of rain-fall have been marked by pluviometer, and the temperature thereby has been greatly lowered. The ryot has benefited much from an increased rain-fall, and secondarily the poorer inhabitants from the cheapness of provisions.

“The annual Return shews the number of patients treated in this Dispensary, to amount to 6,834; of these, 218 were in-patients, 174 remaining from the previous year's return, and 6,462 received out-door relief. These numbers fall greatly short of those of last year. Since receiving charge, I have myself regularly attended and closely superintended the working of the charity, yet am unable to account for the great disparity in the numbers. The monthly Returns are carefully and correctly taken, and that mistakes may not occur, the system of issuing tickets to out-patients has been adopted, and a check always kept upon those receiving relief. There is no unwillingness on the part of the inhabitants of Vizagapatam, nor indeed of people residing in the district, to seek advice and treatment at hospital, where it is freely given when asked for to those whose complaints are known at the Hospital; but I am compelled to refuse the issue of medicines for supposed individuals, who never present themselves at the Dispensary, or for some who come seeking the means on the advice of others.

“The Civil Dispensary, Vizagapatam, is, as far as regards the diets and clothing of the patients in the wards, the provision of annual and half-yearly supplies, and the pay of servants, entirely supported by the munificence of His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram. In 1863, His Highness endowed the Institution with the sum of Rs. 20,000. A considerable balance remained at the time, and the monthly income of the Institution was large from donations and subscriptions received from European and Native inhabitants. But the endowment having been made conditional on the sole support of the Institution being left with His Highness, these subscriptions were withheld, and that of the Municipal Commissioners' withdrawn, the Government Act precluding them from affording funds for such a purpose. Emergencies arising, the Committee of Management of the time directed the application of Rs. 1,000 of the primary endowment to cover the current expenses, so that at present there remain only Rupees 19,000 of invested capital.

“The financial statement shews the interest annually derivable from this sum, to amount to Rupees 943. This is deposited in the Government Savings' Bank, again realizing interest, amounting to Rs. 57-8-5. The sale of medicines during the year derived the sum of Rupees 172-6-9, and by the Maharajah, on the representation of my predecessor, Rupees 333 were paid for the provision of bedding and clothing, and partly to complete the Dresser's house; but this sum

the Committee directed to be used for the present in paying the current expenses. These sums, with the balance of last year, Rupees 1,096-2-3, shew a total to the credit of the Dispensary of Rupees 2,602-1-5.

“The expenditure is made up by the cost of establishment, Rupees 382-1-0 for servants; annual and half-yearly supplies, Rupees 130-10-0; perishable articles, Rupees 171-10-2; and diets, Rupees 700-7-6; making the total of actual expense to amount to Rupees 1,384-12-8. To this is to be added the sum of Rupees 25-6-6, charged by the Bank as cross interest on the amounts withdrawn, and the outlay of the Institution then amounts to Rupees 1,410-3-2. There now remains a balance in the Government Savings' Bank, amounting to Rupees 1,191-14-3.

“The Committee propose that Rs. 1,000 of this balance be used at once to make up the sum invested to the original sum bestowed on the charity by His Highness the Maharajah. This will at once be done; and further representation having been made to the Maharajah, that the means at command are insufficient to provide suitable diets, as also clothing for the sick in the wards, His Highness has been pleased to sanction, that in addition to the interest derivable from invested capital, he will afford means to allow the extension of the charity to Rs. 150 monthly. And not only so, but the Committee having urged the provision of iron cots and suitable bedding, as recommended by Government, His Highness has further granted the sum of Rupees 550, to be used in the provision of these and other necessary ward and consulting-room furniture.

“These liberal means allow of the present entertainment of twenty in-door patients, or within that number. The diets afforded are by the scale recommended by the Principal Inspector General to be introduced into Mofussil Dispensaries, No. 4, 196, dated 13th October 1866.”

Extract from Inspection Report by Deputy Inspector General  
J. MAYER, dated 21st December 1867.

\* 8. *Conservancy of the neighbourhood of Town and Station generally.*—“There is a salt marsh or swamp situate between the back water and the lower part of the town, to the west side. It is very extensive, and must unquestionably exercise an injurious effect on the

health of the inhabitants. The Civil Surgeon, I think, with sound judgment, attributes the numerous cases of fever and anaemia in great part to this cause. Whether this evil is capable of removal I am not able to state, but I know that parts of this swamp have been reclaimed, and that there are propositions before the local authorities for reclaiming other parts."

9. *Condition of the building and neighbourhood as to cleanliness, drainage, water supply, &c.*—"The building is a remarkably good one, and in excellent repair; it stood the cyclone without sustaining any damage, while buildings on either side of it were greatly injured; it is kept perfectly clean, the wards are large and lofty, and the ventilation is well provided for. The accommodation is much greater than the present state of the funds will permit the Surgeon to avail himself of, for the reception of the sick poor. The water supply has already been described, as well as the conservancy. The only conspicuous want is asphalte or flags for the floors of the wards."

22. *Support and maintenance of the Dispensary.*—"This Hospital is supported entirely by the munificence of His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagarum, and wants for nothing."





*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Average daily number of Sick for the year.	
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.	
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0
0 1 0 1 0	2 18 14 6 1	0 2 1 1 1	0 1 1 0 0	0 26 24 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 7 4 2 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 25 19 5 1	1 9 6 4 0	1 27 26 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	6 194 165 24 11	11
0 0 0 0 0	0 24 10 9 5	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	4 19 17 4 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 5 5 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 30 20 10 0	0 3 2 0 1	1 10 10 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	7 195 142 48 12	13
0 1 0 1 0	0 36 30 6 0	0 3 1 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	4 34 27 6 5	0 0 0 0 0	2 18 15 4 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 19 16 3 0	0 6 3 3 0	2 45 39 5 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	19 289 251 47 10	15
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	18 92 89 8 13	21



*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.		
0 0 0 0 0	1 15 11 2 3	0 5 3 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	4 25 36 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 6 7 1 0	0 3 2 0 1	0 10 8 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	16 130 128 4 14	13
0 1 0 1 0	0 3 3 0 0	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 9 9 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 3 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 13 13 1 0	0 7 5 2 0	0 10 8 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	4 71 66 6 3	3
0 1 0 0 1	0 15 10 3 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 50 49 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 15 10 4 3	1 1 2 0 0	1 19 12 6 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	9 167 133 27 16	11
0 0 0 0 0	1 9 7 3 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 12 13 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 4 5 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 8 8 0 0	2 7 7 1 1	0 31 21 6 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	10 116 106 12 8	8
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 5 5 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 3 3 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 5 5 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 4 4 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 40 40 0 0	2
0 0 0 0 0	3 31 28 4 2	0 9 8 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	3 52 54 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	1 2 3 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 11 10 1 0	0 3 2 1 0	3 51 51 2 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	15 323 307 20 12	12



*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.									CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.					Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.				
0 0 0 0 0	2 7 2 7 0	0 4 4 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 13 17 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 4 4 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 14 11 3 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 13 13 0 0	6 105 90 15 6	7		
0 0 0 0 0	0 11 6 5 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0	1 17 15 1 2	0 0 0 0 0	1 5 4 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 19 11 0 8	1 4 5 0 0	0 57 56 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 2	7 172 153 9 17	9		
0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 4 4 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 3 3 0 0	0 4 3 1 0	0 4 3 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 36 31 3 2	1		
0 0 0 0 0	1 17 11 6 1	0 7 4 2 1	0 1 1 0 0	1 9 10 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 6 6 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 14 13 1 0	0 3 3 0 0	2 13 13 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	10 180 163 22 5	6		
0 1 0 1 0	0 9 6 1 2	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 27 26 0 3	0 1 1 0 0	1 14 14 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 18 18 1 0	0 8 6 1 1	0 48 43 3 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	9 188 174 11 12	10		
0 3 3 0 0	0 3 3 0 0	1 1 2 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 9 9 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 8 8 0 0	1 7 7 0 1	0 16 15 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	4 83 79 3 5	15		



*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.							CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.	
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.		
0 3 2 1 0	2 22 20 1 3	0 5 5 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	4 98 98 1 3	0 2 2 0 0	0 6 6 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 2 2 0 0	2 42 39 1 4	0 3 3 1 0	5 37 33 4 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	13 371 359 11 14	15
0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 1 0	0 3 3 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 6 4 1 0	0
0 0 0 0 0	1 3 3 1 0	1 3 4 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 18 16 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 4 2 1 1	1 1 1 2 0	1 10 9 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	7 105 103 6 2	3
0 1 0 1 0	0 22 18 0 4	0 10 10 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 36 33 1 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 4 4 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 18 17 0 1	0 3 1 2 0	0 24 16 6 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 290 258 18 14	12
0 0 0 0 0	0 3 3 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 23 20 2 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 15 14 1 0	1 4 4 1 0	0 8 7 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 3 1 2 0	6 88 84 9 1	6
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 10 5 0 5	0





*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.									CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DISEASES.						Average daily number of Sick for the year.	
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.				
0 4 1 3 0	0 6 0 0 0	0 12 1 1 0	0 1 1 0 0	3 33 28 6 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 13 10 3 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 12 12 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	3 27 23 4 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	11 228 182 46 11	12			
0 0 0 0 0	0 5 4 0 1	0 12 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 9 7 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 2 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 9 9 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 36 31 1 6	4			
0 0 0 0 0	0 8 5 3 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 20 17 1 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 5 5 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 16 13 2 1	0 3 3 0 0	0 10 9 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	4 119 100 15 8	7			
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0			
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0			
2 91 60 25 8	15 77 69 13 10	4 49 46 2 5	1 21 17 2 3	27 267 264 9 21	0 15 14 1 0	12 118 94 13 23	0 2 0 1 1	0 24 20 2 2	23 382 344 33 28	5 54 51 3 5	30 369 349 17 33	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	200 2668 2475 199 194	202			



*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.	
0 0 0 0 0	0 12 10 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 1 0	0 4 4 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 5 2 2 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	2 30 41 0 0	1 52 50 1 2	1 13 12 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	7 145 140 7 5	7
0 2 1 1 0	3 15 13 5 0	1 6 6 1 0	1 1 2 1 0	8 84 83 5 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 19 10 8 1	0 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 40 35 4 1	0 9 9 0 0	7 64 61 6 5	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 3 3 1 0	23 473 430 46 20	25
1 7 2 5 1	0 33 23 7 3	0 7 7 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	4 66 61 3 6	0 0 0 0 0	0 6 3 3 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 3 2 1 0	0 27 18 4 5	0 4 2 2 0	5 32 31 5 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	20 421 366 37 38	30
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	20 246 247 0 19	23
0 0 0 0 0	0 6 6 0 0	0 9 9 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 33 34 0 0	0 0 2 0 0	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 35 35 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 23 23 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	5 462 467 0 0	13
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	86 85 73 21 77	81



*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.		
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	46 110 33 12 11	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	46 110 33 12 11	87
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	36 1099 1011 17 107	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	36 1099 1011 17 107	27
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 12 12 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 26 26 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 6 6 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 13 13 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 28 27 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	2 233 233 1 1	6
6 44 18 29 3	8 89 53 42 2	0 13 9 2 2	1 2 2 1 0	4 106 96 6 8	0 0 0 0 0	5 69 48 22 4	0 2 0 2 0	0 2 2 0 0	2 87 73 13 3	6 97 57 39 7	5 204 189 10 10	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	52 1185 915 273 49	49
0 1 1 0 0	4 73 59 13 5	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 37 37 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 5 3 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	3 50 41 7 5	0 6 6 0 0	0 7 5 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	17 284 246 37 18	22
0 1 1 0 0	1 28 25 4 0	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 22 23 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	1 13 14 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 28 26 0 2	0 12 10 0 2	6 34 37 2 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	15 224 216 11 12	11



*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.		
0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 1 0	0 2 1 0 1	0 1 1 0 0	1 3 7 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 3 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 21 19 2 0	0 5 3 1 1	1 19 17 2 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 137 115 17 7	9
0 2 1 1 0	1 19 17 3 0	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	3 13 16 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 4 3 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 20 20 0 0	0 3 2 1 0	0 24 22 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	5 188 129 10 4	8
0 1 0 1 0	1 20 12 8 1	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 26 24 3 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 0 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 17 13 2 2	1 7 6 2 0	0 11 4 6 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	6 177 145 31 7	7
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0
0 2 2 0 0	3 24 17 7 3	0 1 1 0 0	0 2 2 0 0	0 14 14 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 6 4 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 18 17 0 1	2 1 3 0 0	3 38 41 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	10 182 167 18 7	8
1 1 2 0 0	1 21 19 3 0	0 10 9 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	8 74 76 3 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 13 13 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	3 13 16 0 0	0 2 1 1 0	0 5 5 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 1 1 0	22 300 292 17 12	17









*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.		
0 0 0 0 0	0 6 3 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 20 20 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 53 49 6 1	4
0 3 2 1 0	2 5 6 0 1	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 48 46 2 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 4 4 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 1 0	0 29 27 0 2	0 8 8 0 0	1 22 21 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	12 231 218 10 15	16
0 0 0 0 0	0 14 8 2 4	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 18 12 1 5	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 52 36 3 13	12
0 2 1 1 0	1 19 17 3 0	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	6 42 45 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 3 3 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 13 12 1 0	0 2 1 1 0	0 24 21 1 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	16 171 163 15 9	17
0 0 0 0 0	0 24 23 0 1	0 6 4 0 1	0 1 1 0 0	5 56 57 0 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 8 7 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 29 27 2 2	0 6 5 0 1	2 18 16 1 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	17 259 249 7 20	20
0 0 0 0 0	0 16 14 2 0	0 4 4 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 30 28 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 5 4 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 4 4 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 16 16 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	13 154 151 10 6	5



*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.										CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.					
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.		
1 3 1 3 0	2 16 12 6 0	0 3 3 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	5 23 27 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 17 8 5 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 22 20 1 1	1 12 5 2 0	2 32 30 3 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	19 241 212 37 11	19		
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0		
0 1 1 0 0	1 19 14 4 2	0 3 2 1 0	0 1 1 0 0	5 31 31 3 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 8 7 1 0	0 5 5 0 0	3 31 30 2 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	12 148 134 20 6	7		
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0		
0 2 1 1 0	0 4 2 0 2	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 21 21 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 6 6 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 18 18 0 0	0 7 7 0 0	1 21 22 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	4 178 175 2 5	7		
0 1 0 1 0	3 21 17 7 0	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 26 24 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 3 2 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 25 24 2 1	0 0 0 0 0	2 41 38 2 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 1 0	10 219 188 31 10	11		

## GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of In-Patients\* at the

Dispensaries.	IN-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
		Intermittent, Remittent, and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Trichinopoly Branch.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Admitted since ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Discharged ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vellore.	Remained 31st December 1866. ...	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
	Admitted since ... ..	31	0	0	0	4	1	0	30	29	10
	Discharged ... ..	29	0	0	0	2	2	1	26	29	8
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1
Vizagapatam.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	0
	Admitted since ... ..	40	0	0	3	25	0	2	31	16	0
	Discharged ... ..	42	0	0	4	25	0	1	30	19	0
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0

*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.					
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.	Average Daily number of Sick for the year.
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0
0 1 0 0 1 0	4 31 30 3 2	0 4 3 0 1	0 1 1 0 0	5 31 33 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	1 5 4 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 14 13 1 1	0 13 9 4 0	2 31 31 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	18 236 221 16 17	16
0 3 1 1 1	2 7 7 2 0	0 8 7 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	3 31 27 1 6	0 0 0 0 0	1 9 9 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	3 29 23 3 6	0 1 1 0 0	1 13 12 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	20 218 208 12 18	16







## GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

Dispensaries.	OUT-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
		Intermittent, Remittent, and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Chicasco.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Admitted since ... ..	690	0	0	150	162	0	41	247	180	32
	Discharged ... ..	695	0	0	149	161	0	40	247	179	32
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0
Chingleput.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Admitted since ... ..	117	0	0	6	28	0	98	161	24	5
	Discharged ... ..	116	0	0	6	28	0	99	160	23	5
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Chittoor.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	1
	Admitted since ... ..	1726	0	0	120	202	1	413	542	340	233
	Discharged ... ..	1725	0	0	120	202	1	408	542	340	227
	Died ... ..	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	14	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5
Cocanada.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	1
	Admitted since ... ..	322	0	0	37	36	0	56	197	212	73
	Discharged ... ..	322	0	0	37	36	0	54	197	215	70
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	4
Cocanada Sea-men's Hospital.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Admitted since ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Discharged ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochin.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	9	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	2	8
	Admitted since ... ..	192	41	3	74	180	0	48	375	161	510
	Discharged ... ..	199	38	3	75	126	0	44	371	167	514
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	2	3	0	1	7	0	0	4	6	4

*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.		
0 0 0 0 0	0 45 45 0 0	0 63 61 0 2	0 2 2 0 0	4 808 807 0 5	0 0 104 0 0	0 106 104 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	6 1250 1248 0 8	1 12 12 1 0	0 70 69 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	23 3,858 3,851 1 29	25
0 0 0 0 0	1 7 8 0 0	1 29 29 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	18 1383 1398 0 3	0 0 282 0 0	1 282 282 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	7 846 845 1 7	0 1 1 0 0	0 107 107 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	80 3,094 3,107 1 16	28
0 0 0 0 0	2 98 97 1 2	4 126 129 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	7 1884 1876 0 15	0 0 524 0 0	0 524 522 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	5 3322 3317 0 10	0 26 26 0 0	2 488 489 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	46 10,045 10,021 5 65	57
0 6 6 0 0	0 29 29 0 0	1 49 48 0 2	0 3 3 0 0	2 375 371 0 6	0 0 169 0 3	0 169 166 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0	1 547 541 0 7	2 27 27 0 2	0 93 92 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	16 2,234 2,217 0 33	21
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0
0 2 2 0 0	4 146 146 0 4	0 238 228 1 9	0 4 4 0 0	5 620 618 0 7	0 0 48 0 0	0 51 48 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 6 6 0 0	17 1002 994 0 25	2 91 91 1 1	0 255 250 0 5	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	53 3,944 3,914 2 81	24

## GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

	Dispensaries.	OUT-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
			Intermittent, Remittent, and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Coimbatore.		Remained 31st December 1866 ...	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	351	3
		Admitted since ...	1337	0	5	132	133	1	497	331	352	293
		Discharged ...	1330	0	4	130	135	1	494	329	352	296
		Died ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	9	0	0	2	1	0	4	4	4	0
Combaconnum.		Remained 31st December 1866 ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
		Admitted since ...	125	6	0	32	75	0	78	192	148	399
		Discharged ...	123	6	0	31	73	0	78	184	135	382
		Died ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	10	17	17
Conjeveram.		Remained 31st December 1866 ...	3	1	0	0	2	3	0	3	3	7
		Admitted since ...	78	19	0	25	52	16	9	115	103	161
		Discharged ...	80	20	0	24	54	15	9	115	104	166
		Died ...	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
		Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2
Coonoor.		Remained 31st December 1866 ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Admitted since ...	306	10	1	90	75	0	10	104	48	90
		Discharged ...	304	10	1	90	72	0	9	103	48	89
		Died ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1
Cuddalore.		Remained 31st December 1866 ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	5
		Admitted since ...	365	0	0	91	270	0	237	315	392	895
		Discharged ...	362	0	0	92	270	0	238	315	390	896
		Died ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Cuddalore, Old Town.		Remained 31st December 1866 ...	8	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	3	6
		Admitted since ...	620	9	15	112	37	15	269	301	126	799
		Discharged ...	626	9	14	113	33	13	269	303	128	801
		Died ...	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
		Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	4

*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.		
0 0 0 0 0	0 90 89 0 1	3 173 176 0 0	1 23 22 2	22 871 891 0 2	0 0 0 0	4 411 412 0 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	4 920 921 0 3	0 38 38 0 0	5 208 212 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	55 5,814 5,832 1 36	24
0 1 1 0 0	1 66 53 0 14	0 104 100 0 4	0 4 3 0 1	4 589 568 0 25	0 0 0 0	4 295 290 0 9	0 1 1 0 0	0 6 6 0 0	1 767 728 0 40	0 11 10 0 1	1 226 221 0 6	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	18 3,125 2,993 0 150	33
0 3 3 0 0	3 24 24 2 1	0 66 66 0 0	0 3 3 0 0	14 598 607 0 5	0 0 0 0	5 287 291 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	10 514 516 1 7	2 41 43 0 0	0 122 120 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	56 2,236 2,260 8 24	349
0 1 1 0 0	0 18 17 1 0	0 77 77 0 0	1 9 10 0 0	136 134 0 8	0 0 0 0	0 46 46 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	1 470 467 2 2	0 34 33 1 0	1 122 123 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	6 1,047 1,634 4 15	11
0 1 1 0 0	1 35 36 0 0	0 46 46 0 0	0 2 2 0 0	5 2149 2147 0 7	0 0 0 0	3 852 852 0 3	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	5 2134 2134 0 5	0 8 8 0 0	4 990 988 0 6	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	27 8,782 8,777 0 32	61
0 1 1 0 0	0 35 33 1 1	0 112 112 0 0	0 4 4 0 0	6 641 645 0 2	0 0 0 0	0 280 279 0 1	0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	12 1910 1915 1 6	1 63 63 0 1	1 275 271 0 5	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	44 5,625 5,633 9 27	35

## GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

Dispensaries.	OUT-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
		Intermittent, Remittent, and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Cuddapah.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	3	1
	Admitted since ... ..	1919	0	0	62	52	0	302	428	227	217
	Discharged ... ..	1903	0	0	62	50	0	300	435	225	216
	Died ... ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	40	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	5	2
Cumbum.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	31	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Admitted since ... ..	1561	0	0	54	51	0	108	60	31	48
	Discharged ... ..	1546	0	0	53	49	0	108	61	30	48
	Died ... ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	44	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0
Ghoochy.	Remained 31st December 1866 ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Admitted since .. ..	459	0	0	9	24	0	193	124	86	65
	Discharged ... ..	460	0	0	9	24	0	194	123	85	66
	Died ... ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Goodalore.	Remained 31st December 1866 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Admitted since ... ..	1420	0	4	126	247	0	13	86	63	167
	Discharged ... ..	1417	0	4	123	246	0	13	86	62	167
	Died ... ..	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Guntoor.	Remained 31st December 1866 ...	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Admitted since .. ..	164	0	0	10	53	108	16	119	30	177
	Discharged ... ..	169	0	0	11	53	60	16	117	31	172
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Hoepett.	Remained 31st December 1866 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Admitted since .. ..	210	0	0	6	9	0	33	59	43	22
	Discharged ... ..	201	0	0	6	8	0	28	55	41	22
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	9	0	0	0	1	0	5	4	2	0

*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.		
0 18 18 0 0	1 143 141 0 3	2 163 163 0 2	0 6 6 0 0	19 993 999 0 13	0 0 0 0 0	6 517 519 0 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 2 0 0	7 1343 1343 0 7	2 13 15 0 0	0 154 150 0 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	77 6,559 6,547 1 88	66
0 2 2 0 0	1 42 41 1 1	0 55 54 0 1	0 1 134 0 0	0 132 132 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 96 96 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 303 303 1 1	4 301 303 1 1	0 33 32 1 0	0 26 26 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	38 2,604 2,683 5 54	36
0 0 0 0 0	2 22 24 0 0	0 32 31 0 1	0 2 1 1 1	2 256 254 0 4	0 0 0 0 0	1 70 71 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 231 232 0 1	0 11 11 0 0	0 53 52 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	11 1,637 1,637 2 9	18
0 2 2 0 0	0 245 244 0 1	0 294 291 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 354 354 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 30 30 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 19 19 0 0	0 2032 2029 1 2	0 17 16 1 0	0 193 192 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 5,312 5,295 7 10	13
0 0 0 0 0	7 52 56 1 2	0 20 20 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	7 633 631 0 9	0 0 0 0 0	2 184 184 1 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	6 586 539 0 3	0 13 12 0 1	1 50 51 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	30 2,165 2,124 48 23	30
0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 185 181 0 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 49 48 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 85 85 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 21 19 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 724 696 0 28	11



## GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

Dispensaries.	OUT-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
		Intermittent, Remittent, and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Kamptee.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	17	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	5	2
	Admitted since ... ..	1951	5	0	86	28	0	200	402	256	627
	Discharged ... ..	1939	5	0	86	27	0	200	400	257	622
	Died ... ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	28	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	4	7
Kinedy.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Admitted since ... ..	815	0	1	38	54	0	639	53	41	32
	Discharged ... ..	770	0	1	37	52	0	634	51	41	30
	Died ... ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	49	0	0	1	2	0	5	3	1	2
Kurnool.	Remained 31st December 1866 ...	105	0	0	4	2	0	2	3	3	2
	Admitted since ... ..	4688	2	1	203	183	16	954	406	151	472
	Discharged ... ..	4758	2	1	207	185	12	952	406	151	470
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	35	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	4
Madras, Black Town.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	13	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	3	4
	Admitted since ... ..	809	5	21	82	150	2	41	313	273	304
	Discharged ... ..	819	5	21	85	151	2	40	311	272	304
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	4
Madras, Black Town West Side.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	8
	Admitted since ... ..	478	326	1	45	90	1	87	543	278	717
	Discharged ... ..	473	331	1	45	91	2	86	540	274	720
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	5	6	0	0	0	0	1	5	4	5
Madras, General Hospital.	Remained 31st December 1866 ...	6	2	0	3	2	0	0	2	6	4
	Admitted since ... ..	301	210	33	112	114	0	4	331	501	570
	Discharged ... ..	304	212	38	115	115	0	4	328	499	571
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	8	3

*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.		
0 8 7 0 1	0 33 33 0 0	1 82 80 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	14 1207 1214 0 7	0 0 0 0 0	3 376 376 0 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 1283 1282 1 2	1 35 36 0 0	1 135 180 1 5	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	52 6,721 6,700 4 69	73
0 1 1 0 0	0 6 6 0 2	2 53 51 1 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 95 93 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 80 78 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	1 491 488 1 3	0 2 2 0 0	0 41 39 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	10 2,444 2,374 3 77	43
0 2 2 0 0 0	98 100 100 0 0	3 178 179 0 2	2 5 6 0 0	6 663 665 0 9	0 0 0 0 0	1 245 241 1 4	0 0 0 0 0	1 2 2 0 0	9 1572 1576 0 5	3 101 102 0 2	4 219 219 1 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	152 10,166 10,238 6 74	91
0 19 18 0 1	1 108 106 0 3	1 225 224 0 2	0 7 7 0 0	11 1570 1558 0 23	0 0 0 0 0	5 608 606 0 7	0 0 0 0 0	0 5 5 0 0	5 2107 2107 0 5	0 62 61 0 1	6 480 483 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	55 7,191 7,185 0 61	47
0 3 3 0 0	5 143 148 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	24 2632 2641 0 15	0 0 0 0 0	11 1619 1617 0 13	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	24 3104 3117 0 11	0 26 26 0 0	2 315 341 0 6	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	85 10,439 10,457 2 65	86
2 63 63 0 2	1 202 200 0 3	0 147 147 0 0	0 15 15 0 0	11 924 916 0 19	0 0 0 0 0	0 345 338 0 7	0 0 0 0 0	0 20 20 0 0	3 785 778 0 10	1 80 78 0 3	2 433 428 0 7	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	45 5,190 5,164 0 71	51







## Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.										CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.			
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0
0 4 4 0 0	2 300 298 0 4	3 206 206 0 3	2 11 13 0 0	12 2380 2374 0 18	0 1 1 0 0	6 699 700 1 4	0 3 3 0 0	0 4 4 0 0	0 2055 2055 0 4	5 76 75 0 2	1 485 481 0 6	2 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	67
0 2 2 0 0	1 160 160 1 0	0 58 58 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	2 1455 1452 0 5	0 0 0 0 0	1 468 467 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1128 1128 0 0	0 92 92 0 0	0 234 233 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	6 5,973 5,958 14 7	26

## GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

Dispensaries.	OUT-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
		Intermittent, Remittent, and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Mangalore.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Admitted since ... ..	592	5	0	59	75	0	128	163	107	350
	Discharged ... ..	594	5	0	53	75	0	128	158	104	348
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	3	1
Masulipatam.	Remained 31st December 1866. ...	9	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	3
	Admitted since ... ..	438	2	0	44	47	0	19	169	91	148
	Discharged ... ..	436	2	0	44	49	0	20	164	91	149
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	2
Mercara.	Remained 31st December 1866 ..	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0
	Admitted since ... ..	1846	84	6	143	70	0	15	206	72	505
	Discharged ... ..	1854	83	6	144	70	0	15	207	73	502
	Died ... ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Mayaveram.	Remained 31st December 1866 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Admitted since ... ..	33	1	0	11	14	0	8	37	57	37
	Discharged ... ..	30	1	0	10	14	0	8	36	52	36
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	1
Negapatam.	Remained 31st December 1866 ...	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	1
	Admitted since ... ..	417	0	0	91	79	14	61	471	189	355
	Discharged ... ..	416	0	0	89	78	101	62	460	190	350
	Died ... ..	1	0	0	1	1	43	0	0	0	2
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	3	4
Nelore.	Remained 31st December 1866 ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Admitted since ... ..	312	0	0	50	71	0	64	454	280	262
	Discharged ... ..	307	0	0	49	70	0	64	452	274	260
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	6	3

*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average Daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.		
0 1 1 0 0	0 56 55 1 0	2 113 114 0 1	0 7 7 0 0	6 462 463 0 5	0 0 0 0 0	0 132 132 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	9 912 911 1 9	2 35 35 0 2	4 179 182 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	31 3,376 3,365 11 31	30
1 3 2 1 1	3 133 131 0 5	3 105 106 0 2	0 4 4 0 0	3 281 284 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 347 345 0 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	8 989 988 0 9	0 11 8 0 3	1 71 71 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	38 2,902 2,894 1 45	31
0 0 0 0 0 0	0 95 93 2 0	0 37 34 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	4 643 646 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 148 145 2 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 971 969 1 3	0 17 17 0 0	0 87 87 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	24 4,945 4,945 8 16	18
0 0 0 0 0	0 3 3 0 0	0 17 17 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 123 116 0 7	0 0 0 0 0	0 29 29 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 118 115 0 3	0 1 1 0 0	0 14 14 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 503 482 0 21	4
0 7 7 0 0	3 91 92 0 2	3 94 94 1 2	0 6 6 0 0	5 870 867 0 8	0 0 0 0 0	0 245 244 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	8 927 927 0 8	0 1 1 0 0	0 95 95 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	28 4,143 4,079 49 43	40
0 1 1 0 0	1 109 108 0 2	0 52 52 0 0	0 4 4 0 0	4 930 928 0 6	0 0 0 0 0	3 288 289 0 2	0 1 1 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 1295 1294 0 3	0 14 14 0 0	0 128 127 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	12 4,315 4,274 0 33	16







## GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

		OUT-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
			Intermittent, Remittent, and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Con- tinued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Dispensaries.	Palghaut.	Remained 31st December 1866 ... Admitted since ... .. Discharged ... .. Died ... .. Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	3 198 194 0 7	0 0 0 0 0	0 4 4 0 0	0 11 11 0 0	0 53 46 4 3	0 0 0 0 0	1 71 71 0 1	0 21 20 0 1	1 35 35 0 1	1 61 61 1 0
	Pollachi.	Remained 31st December 1866 ... Admitted since ... .. Discharged ... .. Died ... .. Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	5 649 644 1 9	0 12 11 1 0	0 6 6 0 0	0 25 25 0 0	0 31 31 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	3 47 49 0 1	0 166 162 0 4	7 116 119 1 3	1 416 416 0 1
	Ramnad.	Remained 31st December 1866 ... Admitted since ... .. Discharged ... .. Died ... .. Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	0 63 62 0 1	0 2 2 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 30 30 0 0	0 35 34 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 80 76 0 4	0 211 205 0 6	0 242 236 0 6	0 129 126 0 3
	Rajahmundry.	Remained 31st December 1866 ... Admitted since ... .. Discharged ... .. Died ... .. Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	9 766 761 0 14	0 12 12 0 0	1 0 0 1 0	0 82 80 0 2	1 120 119 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	1 257 258 0 0	4 246 246 0 4	2 109 110 0 1	3 99 102 0 0
	Raneepett.	Remained 31st December 1866 ... Admitted since ... .. Discharged ... .. Died ... .. Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	2 102 100 0 4	0 9 9 0 0	0 2 2 0 0	0 36 35 0 1	0 59 58 1 0	0 9 9 0 0	0 44 44 0 0	1 338 334 1 4	5 244 247 1 1	3 241 240 0 4
	Salem.	Remained 31st December 1866 ... Admitted since ... .. Discharged ... .. Died ... .. Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	6 581 581 0 6	1 39 40 0 0	0 6 5 1 0	1 70 70 0 1	0 86 86 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 92 92 0 0	3 233 233 0 3	2 117 118 0 1	0 101 100 1 0

*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.		
0 0 0 0 0	0 13 13 0 0	0 13 10 0 3	0 2 2 0 0	2 45 46 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 16 16 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	3 174 175 2 0	0 5 5 0 0	0 46 40 1 5	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	11 768 749 8 22	10
0 3 3 0 0	2 11 11 0 2	3 76 77 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	6 408 407 0 7	0 0 0 0 0	3 236 230 0 9	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	4 590 585 0 9	0 46 45 1 0	1 106 106 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 7 7 0 0	35 2,951 2,934 5 47	34
0 9 9 0 0	0 143 137 0 6	0 28 27 0 1	0 10 10 0 0	0 231 219 0 12	0 0 0 0 0	0 165 158 1 6	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 351 331 0 12	0 25 24 0 1	0 57 55 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1,811 1,749 1 61	79
0 0 0 0 0	2 31 33 0 0	3 135 135 0 3	0 6 6 0 0	5 656 655 2 4	0 0 0 0 0	2 198 199 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	3 1376 1369 0 10	0 8 7 1 0	1 29 30 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	37 4,131 4,123 4 41	42
0 2 2 0 0	2 130 123 3 6	0 60 58 1 1	1 28 28 0 1	1 471 470 1 1	0 0 1 0 0	0 175 169 2 4	0 0 0 0 0	0 5 5 0 0	3 927 927 1 2	1 20 20 1 0	1 223 226 1 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 10 10 0 0	20 3,140 3,116 13 31	23
0 0 0 0 0	1 47 48 0 0	2 97 99 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	3 1126 1121 0 8	0 0 0 0 0	0 172 171 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0	0 900 898 1 1	0 7 7 0 0	4 181 185 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	23 3,858 3,657 3 21	18

## GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

	Dispensaries.	OUT-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
			Intermittent, Remittent, and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Secunderabad.		Remained 31st December 1866 ..	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
		Admitted since ... ..	584	0	0	31	37	0	33	232	156	247
		Discharged .. .. .	581	0	0	32	36	0	33	230	156	243
		Died ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	5
Sheally.		Remained 31st December 1866 ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Admitted since ... ..	14	0	0	13	30	13	15	47	25	47
		Discharged ... .. .	13	0	0	12	28	7	14	44	20	44
		Died ... .. .	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
		Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	5	3
Tellicherry.		Remained 31st December 1866 ..	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
		Admitted since ... ..	1472	0	1	42	67	0	8	57	71	152
		Discharged ... .. .	1473	0	1	42	69	0	8	59	70	150
		Died ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Tinnevely.		Remained 31st December 1866 ..	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	2	2
		Admitted since ... ..	126	4	1	49	97	16	99	108	117	236
		Discharged ... .. .	123	4	1	50	95	15	103	106	118	236
		Died ... .. .	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2
Tranquebar.		Remained 31st December 1866 ..	6	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	6
		Admitted since ... ..	353	54	0	196	117	9	57	223	119	338
		Discharged .. .. .	359	55	0	197	115	8	57	221	120	342
		Died ... .. .	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	2
Trichinopoly.		Remained 31st December 1866 ..	4	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	7	4
		Admitted since ... ..	565	0	0	140	302	31	411	638	439	483
		Discharged ... .. .	563	0	0	138	302	24	412	639	442	487
		Died ... .. .	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
		Remaining 31st December 1867 ..	6	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	4	0

*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.		
0 0 0 0 0	0 17 16 0 1	0 75 72 0 3	0 2 2 0 0	2 449 443 0 8	0 0 0 0 0	0 371 364 0 7	0 0 0 0 0	0 2 2 0 0	0 1602 1597 0 5	0 28 27 0 1	4 173 174 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	16 4,039 4,008 0 47	52
0 0 0 0 0	0 8 6 0 2	0 18 15 0 3	0 1 1 0 0	0 78 73 0 5	0 0 0 0 0	0 43 41 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 82 79 0 3	0 4 3 0 1	0 12 11 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 450 411 6 33	3
0 1 1 0 0	1 69 68 0 2	1 28 29 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	6 673 662 0 17	0 0 0 0 0	1 50 51 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	2 1676 1678 0 0	0 15 15 0 0	1 41 42 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	27 4,423 4,418 0 32	37
1 2 2 1 0	0 29 28 0 1	1 30 30 1 0	0 11 10 1 1	3 433 433 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	5 119 122 2 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	8 390 394 2 2	1 33 31 1 2	1 76 77 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	32 1,976 1,978 10 20	31
0 0 0 0 0	0 41 40 0 1	1 77 78 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	13 412 424 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 116 115 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	16 1449 1463 0 2	2 26 28 0 0	5 176 179 0 2	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	55 3,763 3,801 2 15	57
0 14 14 0 0	3 111 114 0 0	0 59 59 0 0	1 9 10 0 0	4 2180 2121 0 13	0 0 0 0 0	4 636 640 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	0 1346 1342 0 4	0 35 35 0 0	1 434 432 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	35 7,792 7,782 7 38	35

## GENERAL ANNUAL RETURN of Sick of Out-Patients at the

Dispensaries.	OUT-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
		Intermittent, Remittent, and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Trichinopoly Branch.	Remained 31st December 1866 ...	10	0	0	3	2	0	17	7	12	6
	Admitted since ... ..	71	0	0	12	18	0	58	54	50	72
	Discharged ... ..	72	0	0	14	19	0	64	52	49	71
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	9	0	0	1	1	0	11	9	13	7
Vellore.	Remained 31st December 1866 ...	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1
	Admitted since ... ..	399	0	0	28	51	1	438	320	169	231
	Discharged .... ..	400	0	0	27	51	1	435	319	172	228
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	4
Vizagapatam.	Remained 31st December 1866 ...	22	0	0	7	1	0	4	12	11	4
	Admitted since ... ..	729	0	0	130	51	0	178	392	411	238
	Discharged ... ..	742	0	0	136	52	0	181	395	413	234
	Died ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	9	9	8

*Civil Dispensaries and Civil Institutions, for the year 1867.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.									CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Average daily number of Sick for the year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.	
0 1 1 0 0 0	7 18 20 0 5	1 12 13 0 0	0 1 1 0 0	27 252 249 0 30	0 0 0 0 0	13 123 125 0 11	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	9 185 188 0 6	1 11 11 0 1	19 98 98 0 19	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	134 1,036 1,047 0 123	7
0 1 1 0 0	1 98 96 0 3	3 81 83 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	14 1544 1547 0 11	0 0 0 0 0	5 429 431 0 3	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	5 944 946 0 3	0 36 36 0 0	0 254 253 0 1	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	39 5,024 5,026 0 37	29
0 13 13 0 0	7 108 108 0 7	13 176 189 0 0	3 7 10 0 0	26 1371 1370 0 27	0 0 0 0 0	9 413 416 0 6	0 1 1 0 0	2 34 36 0 0	26 2011 1993 0 43	0 37 34 0 3	8 162 165 0 5	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	154 6,462 6,488 0 128	66



## GENERAL ABSTRACT of

IN-PATIENTS.					CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.									
					Intermittent, Remittent, and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhoeal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.
Remained 31st December 1866	...	...	...	...	45	8	9	28	24	9	4	45	231	48
Admitted since	...	...	...	...	1393	191	271	417	566	102	122	762	1639	1169
Discharged	...	...	...	...	1339	190	256	330	385	56	123	749	1576	1148
Died	...	...	...	...	52	9	20	107	195	55	0	13	55	22
Remaining 31st December 1867	...	...	...	...	47	0	4	8	10	0	3	45	239	47

*the preceding Return.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.		CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				•	Average daily number of Sick for th. year.
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.	
11	68	7	4	130	0	76	0	0	55	60	96	0	0	1	959	
196	903	219	41	1771	19	578	7	34	1391	1502	1678	0	1	26	14,998	
112	708	197	38	1724	18	404	2	27	1243	1325	1565	0	1	20	13,536	1023
81	203	13	4	62	1	98	4	5	116	106	115	0	0	5	1,341	
14	60	16	3	115	0	152	1	2	87	131	94	0	0	2	1,080	

## GENERAL ABSTRACT of

OUT-PATIENTS.	CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										
	Intermittent, Remittent, and Yellow Fevers.	Typhoid, Typhus, and Continued Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Spasmodic Cholera.	Ophthalmia.	Rheumatism.	Syphilitic and Gonorrhœal Diseases.	Other Zymotic Diseases.	
Remained 31st December 1866 ...	450	26	3	62	62	5	60	135	148	178	
Admitted since ... ..	36,929	1585	175	4138	5563	499	8842	15,998	9672	19,965	
Discharged ... ..	36,896	1594	171	4148	5544	367	8833	15,899	9637	19,902	
Died ... ..	16	1	6	13	14	135	0	4	4	10	
Remaining 31st December 1867 ...	467	16	1	39	67	2	69	220	179	231	

*the preceding Return.*

CLASS II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.			CLASS III. LOCAL DISEASES.								CLASS IV.	CLASS V. VIOLENT DIS- EASES.				Average daily number of Sick for the year.	
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Other Constitutional Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Hepatic Diseases.	Skin Diseases.	Delirium Tremens.	Other Diseases of Nervous System.	Aneurism.	Other Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.	Other Local Diseases.	Diseases of Nutrition, &c.	Wounds and Injuries by Accidents.	Wounds and Injuries by Battle.	Corporal Punishment.	Other Violent Deaths.	Total.		
5	92	68	11	424	0	129	0	3	398	35	98	0	0	0	2,392		
242	4466	4896	249	46,804	2	16,321	8	154	67,647	2429	10,325	0	0	18	2,56,917		
239	4434	4874	253	46,719	1	16,260	8	152	67,587	2403	10,277	0	0	18	2,56,216	2390	
3	19	6	1	5	1	15	0	1	25	12	9	0	0	0	300		
5	105	84	6	504	0	175	0	4	433	49	137	0	0	0	2,793		



## PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

ORDER THEREON, 8th February 1869, No. 176.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council has perused, with much interest, the foregoing Report. The comparative healthiness of the past year, the addition of Rupees 68,300 to the funded capital of the Mofussil Dispensaries, and the increase in the number of patients, to whom the benefits of those Institutions and of the Presidency Hospitals have been communicated, are grounds for satisfaction.

2. But, as Dr. Mackenzie points out, the financial condition of the Mofussil Dispensaries is, by no means, all that could be desired. Subscriptions, he states, are collected with difficulty, and only a few Dispensaries have sufficient funded capital to meet their requirements. At Anantapoor, it appears, no donations and subscriptions have been received since 1864, a state of things which, in the opinion of Government, exhibits a want of interest in the institution, on the part of the Sub-Collector of Bellary who has been stationed there, and is not creditable to the public spirit of the inhabitants of the place. A similar remark might be made regarding Guntoor and the Head Assistant Collector located in that town. The Collectors of the Bellary and Kistna Districts will impress on their Division Officers that the Government look to them for active co-operation in the endeavours which are being made to extend to the people of this country the advantages of European Medical science. The attention of the Collectors of the Districts marginally noted is requested to paragraph 19 of Dr. Mackenzie's Report, describing the unsatisfactory financial condition of

Bellary.  
Malabar.  
Madras District.  
Kurnool.  
Kistna District.

Tanjore.  
South Canara.  
Godavery District.  
Salem.  
North Arcot.

certain Dispensaries in their charges.

3. Turning to the reports of the Medical Officers in charge of the several Institutions, His Excellency in Council is gratified to observe that, at Combaconum, several Native gentlemen have taken a warm interest in the affairs of the Dispensary there. The "energy and public spirit" displayed by Dorasawmy Mudaliar, one

of the Members of the Hospital Committee, and his gratuitous devotion of time and labour," are stated by the late Vice-President to have contributed mainly to the completion of the new buildings "in so short a time, and at so reasonable a cost." Another Member of the Committee, Chandraprakasa Mupanar, it appears, "has sent round an appeal for subscriptions for furnishing the Hospital with cots, heading the list with the sum of Rupees 150." The Government commend the example of these liberal and enlightened inhabitants of Combaconum to the imitation of Native gentlemen in other places.

4. His Excellency in Council also notices, with pleasure, the munificent support which the Civil Dispensaries at Vizagapatam and Chicacole have received from the Maharajah of Vizianagram. The condition of the Cuddapah, Cochin, and Mangalore Dispensaries appears to be very creditable to the officers in charge of those Institutions.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,

*Chief Secretary.*







